THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *FEBRUARY* 1801;

With a View of POSSIL; the Seat of *Robert Crawford*, Esq.

From a Drawing taken upon the Spot by MR DENHOLM *of* GLASGOW.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Regiſter of the Weather for *Feb.*	86
High Water at *Leith* for *March* 1801,	ib.
Deſcription of the View,	87
Plan of a Hiſtory of *Scottiſh* Poetry, by *Mr Thomſon*,	88
Account of the Riſe and Eſtabliſhment of the Highland Society of *Scotland*,	90
Welſh Cuſtoms,	93
Obſervations on the Manners of the *Engliſh*,	94
Account of the Proceſs of Felting, or the Method of working up Wool or Hair into a kind of Cloth or Stuff, without either ſpinning or weaving it,	101
Letter from the late *Sir James Foulis*, Bart. of *Colinton*, to the *Earl of Buchan*,	105
Some Account of the late *Matthew Young*, *D. D.* Lord Biſhop of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach*,	106
Situation of the Borders and Highlands at the commencement of the Seventeenth Century,	108
Diſcourſe delivered *July* 18, 1800, at the Funeral of *M. Euler*. Counſellor of Regency to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*,	111
Some Account of *Madame Helvetius*,	114
Account of *Thomas Whalley*, Eſq.	115
On the Submerſion of Swallows,	116
Retroſpect of the Eighteenth Century,	118
Remarks on the Poetry of *Cowper*,	123
Extracts from *Damberger's* Travels in the Interior of *Africa*, from the *Cape of Good Hope* to *Morocco*, from the Years 1781 to 1797,	126
Celeſtial Phenomena for *March* 1801, with an attempt to explain the Red Colour of the Moon in Lunar Eclipſes,	133
Story of *Perourou*, or the Bellows-Mender,	139
POETRY.	
Ode for the New Year 1801,	142
To a *Robin Red Breaſt*,	143
Verſes addreſſed to the *Wherf*,	144
Song,	ibid.
Ode to Winter,	145
On a young Lady who died in her eighteenth year, after a lingering illneſs,	ibid.
Verſes, to the Memory of four young Ladies who periſhed in *Etrick*, Auguſt 1800,	146
Impromptu, on hearing that a collection of *Border Ballads* is preparing for publication by *Walter Scott*, Advocate, Sheriff of *Etrick Forest*,	ibid.
Elegy,	ibid.
Books and Pamphlets publiſhed in *London* in *January* 1801,	149
Proceedings of the Firſt Seſſion of the Imperial Parliament,	151
His Majeſty's Speech,	ibid.
New Taxes,	164
Affairs in *Scotland*,	ibid.
Births and Marriages,	166
Deaths,	167

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from January 27. to Feb. 25. 1801, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1801.	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Jan. 27	29.6	31	35	—	Stormy
28	29.331	44	33	0.151	Rain
29	29.7	43	45	—	Clear
30	29.531	38	42	0.151	Rain
31	29.5	33	34	0.355	Snow
Feb. 1	29.2	45	48	0.05	Rain
2	29.371	48	52	—	Cloudy
3	29.3	50	53	0.051	Rain
4	29.11	50	51	—	Cloudy
5	29.615	40	48	—	Clear
6	29.6	41	44	0.2511	Rain
7	30.	32	42	—	Clear
8	30.01	41	48	—	Ditto
9	30.	40	46	—	Cloudy
10	30.	41	43	—	Ditto
11	30.1	35	37	—	Ditto
12	29.82	35	38	—	Snow
13	29.851	34	30	—	Stormy
14	29.8	34	35	—	Snow
15	29.64	33	38	—	Cloudy
16	29.5	28	42	—	Clear
17	29.611	29	39	—	Ditto
18	29.855	33	39	—	Snow
19	29.251	38	42	0.4511	Ditto
20	29.2	34	40	—	Clear
21	29.	41	44	0.1	Rain
22	28.95	34	43	0.05	Ditto
23	28.855	37	43	0.01	Showers
24	29.13	38	47	0 02	Ditto
25	28.92	43	47	0.231	Rain

Quantity of Rain 1.8712

High Water at LEITH for MARCH 1801.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1.	3 19	3 41
M. 2.	4 3	4 26
T. 3	4 49	5 23
W. 4.	5 38	6 4
Th. 5.	6 31	6 59
Fr. 6.	7 28	7 59
Sa. 7.	8 30	9 1
Su. 8.	9 33	10 4
M. 9.	10 36	11 6
T. 10.	11 36	—
W. 11.	0 3	0 31
Th. 12.	0 57	1 23
Fr. 13.	1 47	2 11
Sa. 14.	2 34	2 57
Su. 15.	3 19	3 42
M. 16.	4 4	4 27
T. 17.	4 51	5 14
W. 18.	5 38	6 2
Th. 19.	6 27	6 50
Fr. 20.	7 17	7 43
Sa. 21.	8 9	8 35
Su. 22.	9 1	9 27
M. 23.	9 52	10 17
T. 24.	10 41	11 5
W. 25.	11 28	11 51
Th. 26.	0 13	—
Fr. 27.	0 36	0 58
Sa. 28.	1 20	1 42
Su. 29.	2 5	2 28
M. 30.	2 51	3 15
T. 31.	3 40	4 7

MOON.

	D. H. M.	
Laſt Qrtr.	7. 7. 49	Even.
N. Moon	14. 3 7	Even
Firſt Qrtr.	22 9. 3	Morn
Full Moon	30. 5 6	Morn

OBSERVATIONS:

1801, *March* 11. The Court of Seſſion riſes.

14. An eclipſe of the Sun, inviſible; (ſee p. 138.)

29. A total eclipſe of the Moon,— (ſee p. 139.)

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DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW.

POSSIL, the ſeat of Robert Crawford, Eſq. is ſituated about two miles to the north of the city of Glaſgow, in the county of Lanark. The houſe, which is modern, ſtands in the center of a beautiful and extenſive park, containing many fine trees, and commanding ſeveral extenſive and varied proſpects almoſt in every direction. The policy is laid out with much taſte; it is enlivened by a fine canal, which in ſome ſituations loſes itſelf amongſt the foliage, in others exhibits a lengthened ſheet; and in a third place, where it is croſſed by the artificial ruins of a bridge, it forms a beautiful caſcade. Stiff regularity, and right lines, which ſo much characterize the pleaſure grounds of many of our fineſt ſeats, have here no place; the walks are cut and carried through amongſt the trees with an eaſy and agreeable ſweep; the ſhrubs and hedges exhibit the bold, though beautiful outline of nature, and blow in all her wild luxuriance; while the numerous trees, though diſpoſed with taſte, appear to have been grouped more by accident than deſign.

However rich and beautiful this part of the country now appears, it is an undoubted fact, that little more than half a century has elapſed, ſince it had a very different appearance, the greateſt part of it, even to the very ſuburbs of the city of Glaſgow, being covered with heath, uninclоſed, and deſtitute of planting. That this change has ariſen from the proſperous ſtate of that city, within the period alluded to, need ſcarcely be mentioned.

As the eſtate of Poſſil lies almoſt immediately ſouth of the great Roman wall, called Graham's dyke, extending betwixt the Forth and Clyde, it may naturally enough be ſuppoſed that now and then ſome veſtiges of that people will be met with. Accordingly ancient urns, containing coins of many deſcriptions, have been found in the neighbourhood; and at no very diſtant period, in the park of Poſſil, a great quantity were dug up, of the reign of Antoninus Pius. One of theſe, of gold, and ſomewhat leſs than a guinea, Mr Crawford has ſtill in his poſſeſſion.

The lands of Poſſil, beſides coal, contain quarries of the moſt durable and beautiful freeſtone that can be procured in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow; and not only are the front walls of the beſt edifices in that city erected with it, but great quantities have been exported to the Weſt Indies, by means of the great canal, which, for upwards of a quarter of a mile, runs through the eſtate. *J. D.*

PLAN

PLAN OF A HISTORY OF SCOTTISH POETRY.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Miſcellany, to return my acknowledgments to that ingenious correſpondent, who, under the ſignature of J. B. enriched the laſt number of your Magazine with an eſſay on the language and poetry of Scotland. With his favourable opinion of the *Daſt Days* I concur heartily, and with the preference he gives to it over *Ferguſon's* poem with the ſame title *. His obſervations on the principal cauſes which have obſtructed the popularity of Scottiſh poetry, as ariſing in part from the aſſociation of ideas, and partly from the want of due diſcrimination in the employment which has been made of our vernacular dialect, are equally ingenious and philoſophical. The eſtimate he makes of theſe advantages which are peculiarly poſſeſſed by the Scottiſh language, and of thoſe departments of poetical compoſition for which it ſeems to be particularly fitted, diſplay both information and taſte; and his predilection for our elder poets, evinces an extenſive acquaintance with the ſubject.

After the warm and earneſt manner, in which your ingenious correſpondent has recommended a compleat inveſtigation of the progreſs of the Scottiſh language and poetry, he will no doubt be pleaſed to underſtand, that ſuch a hiſtorical work as he hints at, has long been the ſubject of ſerious meditation. It is now upwards of fifteen years, ſince the preſent writer was ſtruck with the idea, upon reading a very intereſting paſſage of that eminent critic and philologer, *Thomas Warton*; with which, though he does not expreſsly allude to it, your correſpondent is probably acquainted; but which I ſhall tranſcribe, for the ſake of any other of your readers who may take an intereſt in ſuch ſtudies. It occurs at the cloſe of the XIV. Section of the ſecond volume of his elegant Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry: "A well "executed Hiſtory of Scottiſh Poetry, "from the thirteenth century, would "be a valuable acceſſion to the ge"neral literary hiſtory of *Britain*. "The ſubject is pregnant with much "curious and inſtructive information, "is highly deſerving of a minute and "regular reſearch; has never yet "been uniformly examined in its full "extent, and the materials are both "acceſſible and ample. Even the "bare lives of the vernacular poets "of Scotland have never yet been "written with tolerable care, and at "preſent are only known from the "meagre outlines of *Dempſter* and "*Mackenzie*. The Scotch appear "to have had an early propenſity to "theatrical repreſentations; and it "is probable, that in the proſecu"tion of ſuch a deſign, among ſeve"ral other intereſting and unexpect"ed diſcoveries, many anecdotes, "conducing to illuſtrate the riſe and "progreſs of our ancient drama, "might be drawn from obſcurity."

From the firſt peruſal of this intereſting paſſage, I had never ceaſed to think of the project it recommends, and it is now twelve years ſince I drew up a plan of the different particulars that ſeemed to be requiſite to the complete execution of ſuch a work; and which, though ſtated ſeparately for the ſake of preciſion, were meant to be intimately blended together, in their proper proportions throughout the whole. Of this

* I queſtion, however, whether any of the ſtanzas in *Nicol's* poem will be ſo frequently quoted, as *Ferguſon's* one upon *Auld Reikie*, or the two which contain his facetious parallel between the Italian and Highland muſic.

this plan I ſhall now proceed to lay an abridgement before your readers.

I. The firſt of theſe requiſites I ſhall term *Critical History*, which exhibits the progreſs of poetry and taſte, through their various ſtages of improvement or decline, and includes what is intimately connected with the ſubject, the ſtate of learning at every different period.

II. The *Natural History* may next be mentioned, which deſcribes that conſtant and powerful influence, which the adminiſtration of government and the ſtate of public affairs, have over the art of compoſition.

III. The *History of Manners* comes next to be conſidered, which includes an almoſt infinite variety of objects, down from the revolutions of religious opinion, to the changes in dreſs, and in the economy of the table.

IV. Another requiſite is *Biographical Anecdote*, which gratifies the curioſity we naturally feel, to be acquainted with the fortunes and characters of thoſe whoſe productions paſs in review before us.

V. *Analytical Criticism* may next be taken notice of; in which we are preſented, in a ſummary manner, with the plan of every *original* performance, whoſe length or importance ſeems to merit this diſtinction; and in which are exhibited the thread of narration, the train of ſentiment, or the ſucceſſion of imagery, freed from all tedious ſuperfluity of language, and from all the impertinence of uſeleſs digreſſion.

VI. *General Criticism* ſtands next in order, which eſtimates the merit of every different production, and fixes with preciſion what degree of genius each different writer appears to have poſſeſſed, that he may not receive praiſes which are not his due, but be aſſigned a proper rank among his poetical brethren.

VII. *Particular criticism* naturally follows; whoſe province it is, to point out to the reader the beauties and blemiſhes of every compoſition, and to ſelect ſuch a number and variety of ſpecimens, as may give him a lively and diſtinct idea of the ſtyle and manner in which it is executed.

VIII. Nor muſt *Comparative Criticism* be forgotten, which takes notice of the reſemblances, whether intended or accidental, between our Scotch writers and thoſe of other nations, either in the general plan of the performance, or in any detached and particular paſſage.

IX. The laſt of theſe requiſites is *Verbal Interpretation*; whereby every word, which could not be comprehended by a perſon unacquainted with the dialect of Scotland, is explained by a ſynonimous expreſſion in Engliſh.

With regard to the more mechanical diviſion of the work, it will naturally arrange itſelf in the following manner:

The hiſtory of our poetry, from the earlieſt notices, down to the reign of James IV. will conſtitute the ſubject of the firſt book, which, with ſome preliminary diſſertations on the language, will be amply ſufficient for the firſt volume.

The brilliant reign of James IV. that Auguſtan æra of our vernacular poetry, will occupy the ſecond book and the ſecond volume, and will probably, to the reader of claſſical taſte, be the moſt intereſting portion of the whole.

The reigns of James V. of the unfortunate Mary, and of James VI. till his removal to England, will require each of them its ſeparate book, but may probably be compriſed in a ſingle volume.

The ſixth book will treat of the ſeventeenth century, and the ſeventh of the one which has juſt cloſed; both may be compriſed in a fourth volume; for although the latter of theſe periods is richly diſtinguiſhed by the illuſtrious names of Ramſay, Roſs,

Roſs, Ferguſon, and Burns; the former is almoſt a mere blank, and ſupplies to the hiſtorian of our *vernacular* poetry ſcarcely any materials for diſcuſſion.

Of ſuch an extenſive and multifarious deſign, I have hitherto only been able to execute the critical part of the firſt volume, comprehending an account of Barbour's Bruce, of the Original Chronicle of Winton, the poetical remains of King James I. Blind Harry's Wallace, the Houlat of Holland, the metrical romances of Sir Gawan and Gologras, and Sir Gawan and Sir Galaron of Galloway, and the Three Tales of the Three Prieſts of Peblis. Theſe will indeed conſtitute the body of the volume; but there are yet many reſearches to be made, and much laborious reading to be gone through, before I can be able to fill up properly the hiſtorical, antiquarian, and biographical departments.

The chief diſcouragement to ſuch an undertaking, is the great ſcarcity of biographical materials; ſo great indeed, that it may perhaps be aſſerted, that of all our ancient vernacular poets, the account of Gawen Douglas is almoſt the only one that has ever been written in a ſatisfactory manner. Of his great cotemporary Dunbar, whom I have always conſidered as the firſt of them all, on account of his union of fancy and humour, ſo little is certainly known, that even the idea which had been generally adopted, that he was a native of Salton in Eaſt Lothian, upon a more accurate inſpection of manuſcripts, has lately been diſcovered to be wholly erroneous. This want, however, is the leſs to be regretted, as a full detail of their lives and characters belongs more directly to a biographical performance, and is what, in a work of this general nature, could ſcarcely have been admitted with any propriety. It is a want alſo, which, though much to be lamented, muſt not be laid to the author's charge, who muſt find it impracticable, in many caſes, to throw much light on the characters of thoſe about whom their contemporaries were ſo careleſs, or to give any certainty to thoſe circumſtances which time has ſo long covered with the miſts of oblivion. I am,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

Alex. Thomſon.

BUCCLEUGH STREET, *Feb.* 14*th* 1801.

ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

DOUBTS have been entertained reſpecting the utility of agricultural and other congenial ſocieties; and it has even been aſſerted that the public cannot derive any good from them. Though, however, it muſt be admitted that too much may be expected from theſe inſtitutions, that their attention may ſometimes be directed to improper objects, and that occaſionally they may commit palpable errors, yet we are of opinion that their general tendency is advantageous. They ſerve to excite among gentlemen an unity of purſuit, to ſtimulate inquiries into matters of national importance, to diffuſe knowledge, to create emulation, and to call into activity the energies of every diſtrict. In a country like Scotland, a ſociety of the nature here deſcribed promiſes to be highly beneficial; and its inſtitution is an evidence of the good ſenſe and public ſpirit of the projectors.

The Highland Society derived its origin from a meeting of Scotch gentlemen at Edinburgh in 1784. Conceiving that ſuch an inſtitution would be attended with many good conſequences to their country, they communicated their idea to others; who warmly

warmly approving and adopting it, they ſoon embodied themſelves into a Society, and proceeded to the nomination of a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, and Committee; and they wrote circular letters to thoſe noblemen and gentlemen whoſe birth, property, information, or connections, qualified them to be (or who it was ſuppoſed would be) friendly to the projected eſtabliſhment. Approbation of the meaſure being generally ſignified, meetings took place; and on Jan. 11, 1785, *regulations* were adopted, and the *objects* of the Society declared. The latter are, 1ſt, An inquiry into the preſent ſtate of the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, and the condition of their inhabitants: 2dly, A diſcuſſion of the means of their improvement; and, 3dly, An attention to the preſervation of the Language, Poetry, and Muſic of the Highlands.

The objects of the firſt and ſecond claſs truly merit the attention of men who are anxious for the amelioration of their country: but thoſe of the third claſs, whatever importance they may aſſume in the eſtimation of men of letters, and however ſuch perſons may be attached to them from the feelings of national partiality, are of too little moment to be regarded, unleſs they are introduced merely as the ſource of philological amuſement to the Society. The different languages, dialects, and *patois*, which prevail in the Britiſh iſles, muſt be conſidered as an evil, which all enlightened men would rather have remedied than perpetuated. It is eaſy to perceive that, if the language of the empire were one, not only intercourſe would be facilitated, but prejudices would diminiſh, and a more complete homogeneity would be formed. The perpetuity of a partial language, therefore, cannot be a general benefit.

To give ſtability to this Society, a *Royal Charter* was obtained in 1787; and the ſum of 3000l. was voted by Parliament, out of the money paid on the reſtitution of forefeited eſtates, to aſſiſt it to fulfil the purpoſes of its inſtitution. This ſum, added to the fund accumulated from the annual ſubſcriptions of its members, empowered the Society to propoſe premiums for approved eſſays on given ſubjects, and to remunerate individuals for uſeful exertions and diſcoveries. The flouriſhing ſtate of their finances enabled them alſo, in 1791, to purchaſe a houſe in a commodious ſituation in Edinburgh; and to fit it up for the meeting of its Members, and the accommodation of its ſubordinate officers.

The number of original Members was about 120; at the time of procuring the Charter they had increaſed to about 150; and in 1799 they amounted to nearly 500; among which are to be found the names of the moſt reſpectable nobility and gentry of Scotland. To theſe are to be added, as in other ſocieties of a ſimilar nature, a number of correſponding Members, who are exonerated from ſubſcriptions, and have not the privilege of voting.—Two general meetings are held in each year, when the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, &c. are choſen, and premiums are diſtributed: but there is alſo a Committee, which meets once in a month, conſiſting of 30 Directors and 10 extraordinary Directors, for tranſacting the uſual buſineſs.

In 1789. the Society offered premiums for approved eſſays on given ſubjects:—to proprietors, &c. for improvements on their eſtates;—to farmers and tenants, for certain articles relative to agriculture;—for ſpecimens of weaving, netting, knitting, and ſpinning;—and for the beſt ſhew of black cattle.

Such is, in brief, the hiſtory of the riſe and eſtabliſhment of the Highland Society of Scotland. In 1799, the Society publiſhed a volume of memoirs in one vol. 8vo. entitled,

Price

Prize Eſſays and Tranſactions of the Highland Society of Scotland, to which is prefixed an Account of the Inſtitution, and principal proceedings of the Society, by Henry Mackenzie, Eſq.

The firſt paper in this volume is intitled *An Eſſay on Kelp:* containing the riſe and progreſs of that manufacture in the North of Scotland; its preſent ſtate, and the means of carrying it to a greater extent. By the Rev. Dr Walker, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory, Edinburgh.

The 2d and 3d papers treat on the ſame ſubject; the former by Mr Angus Beaton, and the latter, by Mr Robert Jameſon, extracted from his "Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland iſles and of the iſle of Arran."

Theſe are followed by Eſſay 4th, *On the means of introducing the Linen manufacture into the Highlands of Scotland.* By Neil Macvicar, Eſq.

5th, An account of *the Spinning of Linen Yarn, in Roſs, Caithneſs,* &c. by Mr James Mill.

6th, *On Incloſing* and *Fencing*, by Mr Wilſon.

7th, *On Green Crops*, by Mr Brodie.

8th, *On the peculiar Circumſtances which tend to make the Uſe of Horſes almoſt univerſal, in agricultural Operations, in the Highland Diſtricts of Scotland;* with an Inquiry how far, and with what effects, Oxen might be ſubſtituted in their room. By Mr T. Jolly.

9th, *On the Advantages of watering Paſture and Meadow Grounds in the Highlands.* By John Smith, D. D.

10th, *On the Advantages of Planting and raiſing Timber, in the Hebrides, and other Parts of the Weſt and North-Weſt Coaſts of the Highlands.* By the ſame.

11th, *On the ſpecies of Crops beſt adapted to the Highlands.* By the ſame.

12th, *A Letter on the ſame Subject, addreſſed to the Secretary of the Society.* By Mr G. Robertſon.

13th, *On the Property of burning Heath Grounds for the Improvement of Paſture.* By Captain Donald Smith of the 84th regiment.

14th, *Suggeſtions for promoting and improving the Fiſheries, upon the Coaſts of the Highlands and Iſles*, by Mr John Williams.

15th, *On the State of the Fiſheries in the Iſlands of Zetland*, 1786. By a Native of Zetland.

16th, *On the Fiſheries*, by Mr William Ferguſon, Shipmaſter.

17th, *On Inland Fiſheries*, by the Rev. Mr Bradfute.

18th, *An improved mode of preparing Peat-Fuel*, by George Dempſter, Eſq. of Dunichen.

19th, *Means of ſupplying the Want of Coal, and providing Fuel on a Highland Eſtate, with the ſmalleſt Loſs of Time and Trouble to the Tenants; and Excerpts from an Eſſay*, &c. By Mr John Williams.

20th, *Remarks on ſome Corruptions which have been introduced into the Orthography and Pronunciation of the Gaelic; with Propoſals for removing them and reſtoring the Purity of the Language.* By Capt. Donald Smith.

21ſt, *On Cutting a Canal between Inverneſs and Fort William*, by a Freeholder of Inverneſs; and Eſſay 22d, *On the Practicability and Advantages of this propoſed Cut.* By the Rev. J. Headrick.

An Appendix contains the warrant for and copy of the Royal Charter—a liſt of the Members in 1799—the premiums for 1799—extract from the proceedings of the Society relative to the Salt Duties—reſolutions of the Society relative to the military roads and bridges—and queries circulated reſpecting Oſſian's Poems.

The contents of this volume evince laudable attention in the inhabitants of Scotland to the improvement of their country. As the ſoil and climate may certainly be meliorated by zealous exertion and perſeverance, gentlemen, and men of ſcience, are greatly to be commended for endeavouring to direct the people at large to the moſt profitable lines of induſtry, to open every ſource of gain, and to call forth every latent energy.

WELSH CUSTOMS.

From Evans's Tour through part of North Wales.

Penhryn Drinking Horn.

AN old drinking horn is preſerved as a relic of the former hoſpitality of Penhryn; it is conſidered as very ancient, but the initials P. G. &c. tend to a conjecture, that it is not older than the time of Elizabeth. It is a large ox's horn, enriched with ſilver, and ſuſpended by a chain of the ſame metal. Among the ancient Welch, according to the Leges Walliæ, the following diſtinctions prevailed: 1ſt, Y Corn ydd y ſo y Brenin, or the prince's horn;—2d, Corn y Cywelthas, or that by which the domeſtics of the palace were aſſembled;—and 3d, the Corn y pencynydd, the chief huntſman's. On feſtive days, it was a favour granted to the chief officers to drink out of the prince's horn, and to the inferior domeſtics out of thoſe belonging to the ſuperiors. The etiquette of the ceremony was, that its contents (ſtrong methegliu) muſt be quaffed at one tip; and the horn blown by the perſon who drank laſt, to ſhow there was no flinching. Such horns were in uſe among the Saxons, Danes, and Scotch, and moſt northern nations. Johnſon mentions one preſerved at Dunvegan, the ſeat at Macleod; 'An ox's horn hollow, ſo as to hold two quarts, which the heir of Macleod was expected to ſwallow at one draught, as a teſt of his manhood, before he was permitted to bear arms, or could claim a ſeat among the men.' Vide Journ. to the Heb.

Dangerous Employ of Egg taking.

From Llanduduo to the Ormeſhead is an elevated down, covered with ſheep, extending for four miles, but not more than one in breadth; the promontory conſiſts of high cliffs of various heights, abounding with large caverns, which afford ſhelter for innumerable birds, ſuch as pigeons, gulls, razor-bills, ravens, guillemots, cormorants, and herons. On the loftieſt crags lurks the peregrine falcon, the bird ſo high in repute while falconry continued a faſhionable amuſement. The eggs of many of theſe birds are ſought after as delicious food, and conſidered as a great treat to the epicurean; the price procured for them is a ſufficient inducement for the poor to follow the adventurous trade of egg-taking: but in this, as in the pearl-fiſhery on the coaſts of Perſia, the gains bear no tolerable proportion to the danger incurred. The adventurers having furniſhed themſelves with every neceſſary implement for the buſineſs, while the ſun affords aſſiſtance by his beams, enter on the terrific undertaking; two, for this is a trade in which copartnerſhip is abſolutely neceſſary, take a ſtation; he, whoſe turn it happens to be, or whoſe ſuperior agility renders it eligible, prepares for the rupreſtrian expedition: a ſtrong ſtake is driven into the ground at ſome diſtance from the edge of the cliff, to which a rope of ſufficient length to reach the loweſt haunts of theſe birds is affixed: faſtening the other end round his middle, and taking the coil on his arm, and laying hold with both his hands, he throws himſelf over the brow of the cliff; placing his feet againſt its ſides, and carefully ſhifting his hands, he gradually deſcends till he comes to the abode of the birds; then, putting his left hand into the hole while he ſuſpends himſelf with the other, he takes poſſeſſion of its contents, carefully placing the eggs in a baſket ſlung at his back for the purpoſe; having deſpoiled all the neſts within his extent of rope, he aſcends by the ſame means to the edge of the cliff, where his partner, whoſe

whoſe duty hitherto was to guard the ſtake, crawling on hands and knees affords him aſſiſtance in doubling the cliff, which otherwiſe he would be unable to do. Dangerous employ! a ſlip of the foot or the hand would in an inſtant be fatal to both: inſtances have occurred, where the weight of the one overcoming the ſtrength of the other, both have been precipitated down the craggy ſteep, and their mangled carcaſes been buried in the ocean; but theſe are rare. To a ſtranger and by-ſtander this occupation appears more dangerous than it really is: in perſons habituated to bodily difficulty the nervous ſyſtem becomes gradually braced, and the ſolids attain that ſtate of rigidity which baniſhes irritability; while the mind, accuſtomed to ſcenes of danger, loſes that timidity which frequently leads to the dreaded diſaſter. To the perſon whoſe heart palpitates in the near approach to ſuch heights, it muſt appear a preſumptuous employ, and daily inſtances of its fatality might be expected: but fact demonſtrates the contrary, and ſerves to prove how much we are the creatures of habit, and to what an extent difficulty and danger may be made ſubordinate to art and perſeveranec.

State of Huſbandry.

In conſequence of the poverty of the ſoil and ſtate of huſbandry, the harveſt is very late; and frequently, from the uncertain ſtate of the weather, a difficulty occurs of procuring the ſcanty crops upon which their exiſtence depends. It often happens, that the ſtrength of hands is not adequate to the labour, and a poor farmer is in danger of being ruined. But there is a natural ſympathy among the Welch that provides for this adverſe circumſtance. Senſible of the evil ariſing from a ſcanty crop badly houſed, they form ſocieties of aſſiſtance, called *cymmorthean cynhauaf.* As ſoon as one or two farmers have finiſhed their own, or what portion is ready, they immediately repair, with their ſervants and horſes, to aſſiſt their backward neighbour. This they do without any other fee or reward than their maintenance, and the conſciouſneſs that ariſes from the performance of an act of brotherly kindneſs. We have ſeen numbers engaged in this amiable occupation, and the pleaſure they felt might be deduced from their clamorous exultation. If the ſky lours, and gathering clouds forebode a ſtorm likely to mar their friendly intentions, the noiſe increaſes, exertion is redoubled, and they ſeem more anxious to ſecure their neighbour's produce than their own. The deſirable end accompliſhed, they return with ſhouting to the houſe, where, congratulating the farmer's good fortune, they expreſs their mutual happineſs in acts of cheering feſtivity.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANNERS OF THE ENGLISH.

From Madame Roland's Works, juſt published.*

The Road from Dover.

THE houſes of the villages, ſays our author, built either of brick or wood, announce neatneſs and comfort; the ſmalleſt garden appears cultivated with aſſiduity by its peaceable poſſeſſor;

* The talents and misfortunes of the celebrated Madame Roland are already well known to the public, by her 'Appeal to Poſterity,' publiſhed ſome years ago. She was one of the victims of Robeſpierre's tyranny. Her Works, juſt publiſhed, conſiſt of a number of Eſſays on various ſubjects, and a Trip to England, in 1784, from which we have ſelected the following obſervations, which, independent of the

poſſeſſor; here the agreeable is always blended with the uſeful, and ſeems to form but one with it; there is not a plant that is unaccompanied with a flower; every cabbage has its roſe-tree, and all is laid out in this taſte. The roads, kept in good order, are not as wide as ſeveral of our high-ways; but they are lined with hedges neatly clipped and trimmed; and in the places leſs eaſy to paſs, paths have been made, and ſometimes raiſed like pavement, for the convenience of people on foot. It is evident that man, whatever he may be, is here reckoned ſomething, and that a handful of rich does not conſtitute the nation. The gardens of the country ſeats, which overlook the high-roads, are terminated in ſlopes planted with ſhrubs and flowers in the greateſt variety, which might be ſaid to be there only for the ſatisfaction of the traveller. Thoſe quick-ſet hedges, or ſmall wooden fences, neatly made, are the ſole protection of the fields; but a man who ſhould break through theſe three feet hedges, would be as ſeverely puniſhed as he who, with us, ſhould ſcale a wall twelve feet high; and in a country where the laws keep people in awe, much more than puniſhments check them, property is reſpected. He who poſſeſſes, quietly enjoys eſtates, the ſight of which is forbidden to no one; it is neceſſary only to open our eyes on theſe beautiful fields, to judge of the nature and influence of the government, and to ſay, in ſpite of our agreeable fellows, *happy England!*

Plants—Burying Grounds.

Till now I have not remarked any difference between the plants and trees of this country and thoſe of ours; the climates are no doubt too ſimilar to afford a variety that can ſtrike the eye at firſt ſight; but the vegetation is vigorous, and this is the fineſt period (July) of its diſplay. Hops are here much cultivated; the plant is ſupported by high poles, round which it aſcends; at ſome diſtance the hop-grounds might be taken for vineyards. In our walk, and on the road, we ſaw burying-places, the arrangement of which does not diſparage their neatneſs. The rich erect monuments or tablets, in marble or ſtone, or only a flat ſlab, buried in the ground by one of its ends, and bearing a ſimple inſcription. The poor, who have not the means of erecting any, preſerve the earth which covers the body of the deceaſed, in the form of a ſarcophagus. The turf is taken off in ſquares in order to dig a ditch; the grave is covered over with this turf carefully arranged, it is then encircled with naked branches of pliable wood; the earth confined by all theſe hoops adheres together; its turf takes root again, and this verdant carpet covers the modeſt grave, which keeps its form for a long time.

Theatres—Thieves, &c.

Our day was concluded by going to the little theatre in the Haymarket. It anſwers exactly to our *Comedie Italienne*: here are performed comic operas and little pieces. The muſic pleaſed me; it is ſimple and harmonious. Morals are very far from being reſpected at the theatre; great liberties are taken there in the dialogue, and even in the action; never with us, are ſeen given on the ſtage, kiſſes ſo laſcivious as theſe which are repreſented at the Haymarket. I hear that the opera and the great theatres are not more refined; but it muſt be obſerved, that people of a certain rank very ſeldom frequent public places, and go there only when the beſt pieces are performed; there are

the pleaſure they may otherwiſe afford, will not be the leſs acceptable from the favourable view they exhibit of our national manners, drawn by an accurate, obſerving, and well-cultivated mind.——*Editor.*

are ſome women who paſs ſix months in town, without viſiting them, which I know particularly of lady Egremont, married to count Bruhl, her ſecond huſband, and well known under the name of *lady Senſible*, in the periodical publications of Madame de Beaumont, who brought her up. However, all the public places, and there are a great many, are always very full; there is ſuch a crowd, and ſo much luxury, in ſuch a brilliant capital as London, that there muſt be a great many indolent people; but we muſt not judge of the morals of *the nation* by the ſcum of this crowd. There are neither guards nor muſkets at the entrance of the public places, nor in the inſide, and there is not any buſtle and confuſion as is ſeen in ours; the audience call out *encore* as we cry *bis*, and they frequently make the actors ſing over again the ſongs that pleaſe. As people in London dine very late, commonly at four o'clock, (and at ſix among the great) the public places hardly begin till between ſix and ſeven at ſooneſt, and are not over till late in the night; we came out of the Haymarket theatre at eleven o'clock, and left the afterpiece juſt begun.—A perſon muſt take care of his pockets, and look about him in the evening, when he happens to be in the ſtreets. In London there are a great many robbers; they aſſemble together to a certain number, and even ſtop carriages; they never aſſaſſinate, unleſs in caſe of an obſtinate reſiſtance, as happened three days ago, near the Opera-houſe, to a muſician, about midnight; he attempted to defend himſelf againſt ſeveral, and he was killed; if, however, a paſſenger, can eſcape from their clutches by calling ſtoutly for the *watchman*, they are frightened, and thus he gets rid of them.

The *watchmen* are men, ſometimes old ſoldiers, ſet to guard the ſtreets of London; there are ſo many aſſigned to each pariſh; they walk about with a rattle, a lanthern, a long white pole, and call the hours as they ſtrike: they have places of rendezvous, and ſmall watch-boxes in ſeveral parts. Perſons in eaſy circumſtances, who leave town in the ſummer, carry with them their plate, and what they have moſt valuable, or ſend it to their banker's; on their return they expect to find their houſe robbed: frequently travellers take the precaution to carry what is called the *robber's purſe*, that which is meant to be given them in caſe of being attacked. A great talk has been made about taking methods to put a ſtop to theſe frequent robberies; but ſome oppoſition has always been ſtarted. It is here nearly as it was in Lacedemonia: to the vigilance of every individual is left the care of avoiding theſe daily little loſſes; beſides, it would be apprehended that every well-armed guard, every means of police or of rigour at firſt eſtabliſhed for the ſafety of the citizens, would ſhortly become an inſtrument of oppreſſion and tyranny. In this point of view, it is perhaps the extreme of wiſdom not to perſiſt in annihilating the abuſe. In the town there are quarters well known, where the thieves aſſemble and hold their conſultations. However, they are hung, without mercy, when they are caught in the fact, or the crime is evidently proved; the mere depoſition of a perſon robbed would not be ſufficient, for here neither the liberty nor the life of men is ſported with; it is neceſſary to prove; the judges examine the proofs, and the law alone pronounces the penalty. Scarcely a month paſſes without an execution of thieves taking place, by ten or twelve at a time, more or leſs*.

Sunday

* Executions, however, were more frequent at the time M. Roland was in London, than ſince the colonization of Botany Bay. None but very hardened or daring offenders ſuffer the puniſhment of death.——*Editor.*

Sunday.

Here Sunday is rigidly obſerved; the ſhops, the public places are ſhut, and games of all ſorts are prohibited; in the morning, people go to church, in the evening, they take a walk: it muſt not be imagined, however, that the crowd is as great at the one as at the other; the inhabitants walk ſtill more than they pray. We entered a church during divine ſervice, at which were preſent a dozen women; two prieſts clad in a white robe, in the ſhape of a Roman rocket, where one on each ſide of the altar, ſtanding up, holding a book of the ſcriptures, from which they read alternately in a grave and emphatic tone, the Lord's prayer in Engliſh, other prayers* taken from the ſcripture, and engraven on large braſs plates, placed above the altar as a picture, conſtituted the ſole decoration. Loaves were deſtributed to the poor at the door of the church, on ſtone tables arranged for this purpoſe.

Children—Women.

The race is vigorous; the children are charming with their fairneſs, their open boſom, their head bare, ornamented with fine hair in natural curls, falling careleſsly on their neck, which powder has never ſoil'd. The women, who are well educated, have a maiden and affecting look: their fair, but rather pale complexion, a ſoft and melancholy look, inſpire an intereſt very different from the ſenſations excited by our ſmart figures and ſprightly air; theſe entice, the others ſoften; a man would be tempted to amuſe himſelf with the one, and to love the other. The women above the middle claſs are very few in number at this walk [St James's park] they are diſtinguiſhed by footmen, and by their gowns being longer and always trailing.

Queen's Palace—The Queen.

The queen's palace offered us beauties of a very different kind (from Weſtminſter-abbey) without, it beſpeaks the greateſt ſimplicity; it is a remark which I ſhould frequently have occaſion to repeat, that the public buildings here are conſtructed with a magnificence which is abſolutely confined to them; all that belongs to the prince falls far ſhort of this grandeur, and would appear to us nothing more than a large and modeſt hotel of a private perſon.

The library of the queen's palace aſtoniſhed us from its immenſe ſize; it occupies ſome vaſt rooms, and a long gallery terminated by a pavilion in the form of a dome, of the moſt agreeable effect; the fineſt editions, the ſcarceſt books in different languages, ancient and modern, render it doubly valuable. It is in this palace or at Windſor, that the queen, entirely employed in her family, paſſes her life, which might, in ſome reſpects, be compared to that of the princeſſes of the heroic times of which Homer makes mention.

The queen has not a handſome face, but ſhe has the looks of a ſenſible woman, and is ſo in reality; ſhe is generally eſteemed and loved. She ſees little company, diſplays her dignity only on occaſions of ceremony, and gives no other entertainments than two balls a year, on the anniverſary of the king's birth and her own. Theſe balls finiſh at midnight: ſome minuets are danced, and a few country dances; in other reſpects no ſupper, no ſhow, no expence.

Clubs, &c. Women—Children.

In general, the women in England employ themſelves a great deal about their children, and lead a very domeſtic life. The two ſexes here live much more aſunder than in France; by this, morals are improved, and the happineſs of families is more ſecured

* The creed and the ten commandments are here called *prayers*.——*Editor*.

cured *. The men form among themſelves what are called *Clubs*. There are ſome of Lords, ſome of porters, ſome of men of ſcience, and ſome of lawyers; the Royal Society have their club, and ſo on. When the men have diſpatched their private buſineſs, they repair to the club, there they read the public papers; firſt they converſe on politics; this is the ſubject of moſt general intereſt, the affairs of the ſtate being alſo thoſe of every one; they then talk over matters which more particularly concern the perſons who compoſe the club. The women therefore remain moſt commonly alone; they viſit each other, play little, take a walk, and are not diverted from the management of their family; the houſe and the children are in their department; to theſe they confine themſelves. The boys are ſent to the public ſchools, and to the univerſity; the girls ſcarcely quit their mother, and are brought out but very late into company. Till the age of fifteen or eighteen, they continue with their hair out of powder, falling in natural ringlets, and covered with a plain hat. They wear flat-heeled ſhoes, and generally a white dreſs; they pay no viſits, and do not make their appearance on ceremonious occaſions. It is during theſe years of retreat that they are formed under the eye of a mother, entirely devoted to the care of inſtructing them in things within their ſphere, and in ſuch agreeable accompliſhments as may be added. The women being of a ſedate turn, they read a good deal; they are not in want of information, and yet make no diſplay of it; for they are not ſpoiled by the vain encomiums of a crowd of idlers, and every thing foſters in them ſerious and prudent inclinations.

Freedom and cleanlineſs are the two laws of their early age; the children are waſhed, every day, from head to foot; they are ſuffered to do whatever they pleaſe that does not hurt others; we ſhould be quite aſtoniſhed to ſee at the table of a duke his children, eight or ten years old, puſh their plate forward on the table, put their elbows on it and lean their head on their hand, in order to reſt themſelves, or otherwiſe. No attention is paid to theſe trifles; it is well known that, at a future period, the child will remark that no one does thus, and will correct himſelf from a wiſh to do well. There reſults from this method, taken in the groſs, that the children are before their parents what they are in reality; they do not feeel themſelves reſtricted by their preſence, and their parents on that account know them the better. Hence alſo reſults that the children have a certain ſomething free, eaſy, and bold in their motions and in their countenance, which is imprinted for ever, and is happily blended with the pride of a republican and the independence of a man. The children of the great are not much urged toward the ſciences; but pains are taken to inſtruct them in the laws of their country, to underſtand their language correctly, to inſpire them with the ſocial virtues, to make them men, patriots, aud even heroes. The people are in general enlightened. There are ſchools well kept, where the mother-tongue and French are taught, and notions given of the moſt important things; even the women know their language very well by principle, and ſpeak and write it correctly.

The energy of this people is very ſingularly manifeſted in ſome circumſtances; if a thief happens to be caught in the fact, a mob collects around

* It were to be wiſhed this opinion could be confirmed by facts. It is, we fear, a good natured ſpeculation that has ſeldom been realized. There are, indeed, in this work, ſeveral opinions of which we can only ſay, we wiſh they were literally true. Theſe need not be pointed out to the intelligent reader.——*Editor.*

round him, and ſeizes hold of him; he who has moſt warmth, or facility of expreſſion, or is better acquainted with the particulars, ſteps forward and ſtates what has juſt happened; the votes are ſucceſſively taken, and the majority of theſe determine the treatment that the malefactor is to be made to ſuffer: in general he is roughly handled, he is placed under a pump and copiouſly drenched with water, or ducked in a pond, and afterward pelted with mud, every one is eager to give his blow; ſometimes he is left either dead or very nearly ſo. There are in London, old harridans who make a trade of kidnapping little girls, in order to ſell them to houſes of ill fame: the people break out into a rage, at the ſight of women whom they ſuppoſe ſuch, and do juſtice on them with incredible animoſity. What a diverſified ſpectacle is the manners of a city, containing ſo much wealth, ſo much luxury, where reign laws ſo wiſe, paſſions ſo warm, ſo many ſources of crimes and of virtues!

Ranelagh.

We concluded this day by going to Ranelagh: we went there before nine o'clock, in order to be able to examine the gardens: the company does not croud thither till between eleven o'clock and midnight: every one retires about three. The gardens of Ranelagh, although agreeable, are inſignificant, and do not conſtitute the eſſential part of this charming place, the principal building of which is a rotunda of an elegant form, and ornamented in the beſt manner. The muſic animates in a ſingular degree the concourſe of a conſiderable number of perſons: it is entirely in the Italian ſtyle, although the words of the air are Engliſh. The women go their dreſſed; they in general take each other by the arm, and walk in this manner, ſeveral together, without any gentleman. Every thing there breathes the air of liberty, the *ton* of decorum, and of the greateſt tranquillity: no noiſe, no crowd, no confuſion: it is the ſame in all the places of public aſſemblies, even among the populace, and in the markets. The people every where diſplay a prudent character; they take their enjoyments quietly, and with voluptuouſneſs: warmth, energy, and paſſion, are manifeſted only in elections, or againſt acts of injuſtice.

Kew Palace and Gardens.

It was at Kew, a country-ſeat belonging to the king, that we ſtopt with the greateſt ſatisfaction. The buildings are nothing: ſimple and neat, they are like the common houſes of individuals in eaſy circumſtances, and do not deſerve to be viſited. The gardens, ſpacious, and kept in admirable order, in the Engliſh ſtyle, are the moſt intereſting that I have ever ſeen; the moſt ſkilful art cannot be better diſguiſed; every thing breathes nature and freedom; every thing is grand, noble, and graceful. The lawns extend on all ſides their ſoft and elaſtic carpets: vigorous trees ſhoot up and cover them, here and there, without affecting their beauty. The walks, ſeldom in a ſtraight line, perfectly inſulate the viſitor from all that ſurrounds them. In every one of theſe he thinks he is in a place favoured by the gods, and unknown to the reſt of the world: they are formed, on all ſides, of a great variety of trees, to the depth of five or ſix feet on the lines deſcribed by the alley: the leaſt lofty of them are the neareſt the border, which is terminated by ſhrubs intermixed with flowers; the fir and the *acacia*, the oak and the lime, the holly and the tulip-tree, the aſh and the cypreſs interweave their branches: while the plane-tree and the pine rear their head to the moſt remote row, the little ſhrub trefoil, and the dogwood flower

by

by the ſide of the roſe-tree, and look down on the herbaceous plants which terminate the border, always a little more elevated than the middle of the alley: the latter is rounded in the middle, with drains on each ſide for carrying off the waters under the borders; it is made with gravel rolled and crowned, ſo that the path is ſmooth and firm, and fit for walking on in all weathers, without dirt or duſt. Theſe beautiful walks, which croſs each other in a hundred different ways, lead to thoſe fine lawns where the ſight extends, ſettles, and ſeizes ſome charming viſtas, which are embelliſhed by canals of running water. How awkwardly and ridiculouſly have we imitated the Engliſh gardens, with our little diviſions, our ruins, which have the appearance of children's baby-houſes, our affectation of gloominefs, that aſſemblage of contradictions and monuments only fit to be laughed at! I have ſeen the celebrated Ermenonville, with its little tour de Gabrielle; its temple, where ſix perſons could ſcarcely ſtand upright: its blackiſh waters, its proſpects, which often preſent melancholy and intereſting ſolitudes, without ever relieving the mind by ſmiling nature: and I wonder more than ever, that in that place, of an immenſe extent, all the edifices which it has been intended to repreſent, have been built on ſo ſmall a ſcale. Kew has its temples, but they do not ſhock improbability by their ſmallneſs: Kew has a pagoda, but it is a hundred and ninety feet high; this pagoda has five or ſix ſtories: it is from the upper one that muſt be ſeen the magnificent plains of the environ: the eye diſcovers the whole horizon as far as the ſight can extend, as far as Windſor, at the diſtance of ten or twelve leagues on one ſide, and ſo forth. The ſpectator ſees but one ſuperb garden, watered by the Thames, where the land never lies idle, and the ſmalleſt ſpace of which is not loſt. After having ſurveyed this fine picture, let him run through the details of it: he will not find there a miſerable houſe, where the ſtubble and the dirt, dung and indigence, are heaped up, and atteſt, as in the greater part of our villages, the ſtate of the people and the nature of the government under which they groan.

Shopping.

To run from ſhop to ſhop, may ſometimes be an amuſement to the idle; but it is not in London that it would be moſt gratifying. You have ſeen the handſomeſt articles before you go in; the cloths or muſlins of the beſt taſte, of the fineſt effect, are diſplayed behind the glaſs windows; this is the choice of the warehouſe; attracted by this rich appearance, you enter, thinking to have to chooſe among numberleſs varieties; you have nothing more to admire; this rule is not without an exception, however; there are ſome houſes very well aſſorted, the ſhow of which is, on the contrary, inferior to that of the ſmall ſhops, and where external fancy can exerciſe itſelf at pleaſure; but the remark is very true in general, and as far as concerns myſelf, it is ſupported by ſome proofs. Civility, complaiſance, are the ſame among all the tradeſmen: and here, as at Paris, or Lyons, it is backward, in rooms, or warehouſes, that any goods whatever are ſhown or ſold.

Miſcellaneous.

Living is much dearer in London than in Paris, and workmanſhip, conſequently, is dearer alſo. The Engliſhman works with ardour for the little time that he appropriates to labour; but he takes his round of pleaſure, and is not at a little expence.

I have ſaid that, in the ſuburbs of London, were a great number of pretty taverns, or tea-houſes, ſurrounded by large gardens, very agreeably laid out, and kept in order, whither the people

people repair in crowds; it is alſo in theſe ſuburbs that are ſituate houſes of a very different kind, and far ſuperior to ours eſtabliſhed for the ſame end, boarding ſchools for young ladies.

Many women take on themſelves the education of their daughters; but there are ſome alſo, who, not chooſing, or not being able, or perhaps not daring to undertake it, place their children in theſe houſes of public inſtruction. They are generally kept by perſons of diſtinguiſhed merit, of rigid morals, and of a well-eſtabliſhed reputation. They ſcarcely take more than ten or twelve young ladies: it is properly a family, whoſe common mother, the miſtreſs, can know the character of each individual, and direct the whole with advantage to each pupil in particular.

The price of the firſt boarding-ſchools, in general, is a hundred guineas a year, for board and lodging, without reckoning any maſter, the number and the choice of whom are left to the relations. The reſerve and modeſt ſilence, which ſo well become the ſex, are here particularly inculcated in the young girls of family, who commonly bear the marks of it all their life, and who, notwithſtanding a great fund of information, never betray that tone of confidence, that decided or giddy air which diſfigure every grace.

In this country, the men do not behave to the women with that little gallantry ſo common with us, which is reduced to ſome grimaces and inſipid compliments: they ſhow them attentions which proceed from reſpect, and are connected with the high idea they form of the virtues that they ought to poſſeſs, with the affection that they deſerve, and with the regard that is their due. The impreſſion of theſe ſentiments is alſo to be found among the people, and in the moſt common cuſtoms. A woman is reſpected in the ſtreets by a man of the loweſt claſs, who would take care not to run againſt her, but on the contrary, would make way for her. Twice, on foot, taking hold of a perſon's arm, and being, by chance, on the outſide of the pavement, it was remarked with ſcandal, and it was hinted to him who accompanied me: the ſame thing happened on the river, in a boat in which I had left the beſt place to an old man of conſequence. Theſe facts are trifling; but it is a ſhade which forms a connexion in the picture of manners.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCESS OF FELTING, OR THE METHOD OF WORKING UP WOOL OR HAIR INTO A KIND OF CLOTH OR STUFF, WITHOUT EITHER SPINNING OR WEAVING IT.

By M. Monge, taken from the Annales de Chemie.

IF we examine, in a microſcope, human hair, wool, the hair of a rabbit, hare, beaver, &c. however great the magnifying power of the inſtrument may be, the ſurface of each hair appears perfectly ſmooth and even: or at leaſt, if any inequalities are to be perceived, they ſeem rather to ariſe from ſome difference in the colour and tranſparency of particular parts of thoſe ſubſtances than from the irregularity of their ſurfaces: for their image, when viewed by a ſolar microſcope, is terminated by even lines, without any roughneſs. The ſurface of theſe objects, however, is by no means ſmooth; on the contrary, it appears to be formed either of *lamellæ*, which cover each other from the root to the point, pretty much in the ſame manner as the ſcales of a fiſh cover the animal from the head to the tail; or, more probably, of zones placed one over the other, like

like what is obſerved in the ſtructure of horns: to this conformation it is, that the ſubſtances here treated of owe their diſpoſition to what is called felting.

If, with one hand, we take hold of a hair by the root, and draw it between two fingers of the other, from the root toward the point, we are hardly ſenſible of any friction or reſiſtence, nor can we diſtinguiſh any ſound; but if, on the contrary, we hold the hair at the point, and draw it between the fingers, from the point toward the root, we are ſenſible of a reſiſtence which did not exiſt in the former caſe; a ſort of tremulous motion is likewiſe produced, which is not only perceptible to the touch, but may alſo be diſtinguiſhed by the ear.

It is evident, therefore, that the texture of the ſurface of a hair is not the ſame from the root toward the point, as from the point toward the root; and that a hair, when graſped, muſt offer more reſiſtance in ſliding or moving progreſſively toward the point than toward the root: i. e. in moving with its point foremoſt.

If a hair, after being taken hold of by the forefinger and thumb, be rubbed by them, in the longitudinal direction of the hair, a progreſſive motion takes place, and this motion is always toward the root. This effect does not at all depend on the nature of the ſkin of the fingers or its texture; for if the hair be turned, ſo that the point is placed where the root was, the movement then becomes contrary to what it was before; that is to ſay, it is always directed toward the root.

What is obſerved, in the above inſtance, is entirely analogous to what happens when country children, by way of ſport, introduce an ear of rye or barley between the wriſt and the ſhirt, the points of the beards of which are directed outward. By the various motions of the arm, this ear, ſometimes catching againſt the ſhirt, ſometimes againſt the ſkin, takes a progreſſive motion backward, and ſoon gets up to the arm-pit. It is very clear that this effect is produced by the beards of the ear, and indeed chiefly by the aſperities upon thoſe beards: which being all directed toward the point, do not permit the ear to move in any other direction than toward that part to which it was united to the ſtalk. There is no doubt that it is the ſame with reſpect to hair; and that its ſurface is beſet with aſperities, which, being laid one upon the other, and turned toward the points, permit no motion but towards the root.

A tight knot, made in the middle of a hair, is very difficult to untie by the uſual means, on account of the extreme thinneſs of the hair: but if we place the hair in the bend of the hand, ſo that the knot is in a line with the little finger, and, after graſping the hair by cloſing the hand, we ſtrike the firſt ſeveral times againſt the knee, the aſperities of one end of the hair being now in a contrary direction to thoſe of the other, each of the ends recedes a little, one of them one way, the other the contrary way; the knot is thereby opened, and, by introducing a pin into the eye which is formed, it is very eaſy to finiſh untying it.

Theſe obſervations, which it would be uſeleſs to multiply, relate to long hair, that having been taken as an example; but they apply with equal propriety to wool, furs, and in general to every kind of animal hair. The ſurface of all theſe is therefore to be conſidered as compoſed of hard *lamellæ*, placed one upon another, like tiles, from the root to the point: which *lamellæ* allow the progreſſive motion of the hair toward the root, but prevent a ſimilar motion toward the point.

From what has been ſaid, it is eaſy to explain why the contact of woollen ſtuffs is rough to the ſkin, while that of

of linen or cotton cloths is ſmooth: the reaſon is, the aſperities upon the ſurface of the fibres of the wool (notwithſtanding the flexibility of each particular fibre) by fixing themſelves in the ſkin, produce a diſagreeable ſenſation, at leaſt till we are accuſtomed to it: whereas the ſurface of the fibres of hemp or flax, of which linen is made, being perfectly ſmooth, do not cauſe any ſuch ſenſation. It is alſo evident, that the injury ariſing to wounds or ſores, from the application of wool, does not proceed from any chemical property, but is occaſioned ſolely by the conformation of the ſurface of the fibres; the aſperities of which attach themſelves to the raw and expoſed fleſh, which they ſtimulate and irritate to ſuch a degree as to produce inflammation.

This conformation is the principal cauſe of that diſpoſition to what is called felting, which the hair of all animals in general poſſeſſes.

The hatter, by ſtriking the wool with the ſtring of his bow, ſeparates the hairs from each other, and cauſes them to ſpring up in the air; the hairs fall again on the table, in all poſſible directions, ſo as to form a layer of a certain thickneſs, and the workman covers them with a cloth, which he preſſes with his hands, moving them backward and forward in various directions. This preſſure brings the hairs againſt each other, and multiplies their points of contact: the agitation of them gives to each hair a progreſſive motion toward the root; by means of this motion the hairs are twiſted together, and the *lamellæ* of each hair, by fixing themſelves to thoſe of other hairs which happen to be directed the contrary way, keep the whole in that compact ſtate which the preſſure makes it acquire. In proportion as the maſs becomes compact, the preſſure of the hands ſhould be increaſed: not only to make it more cloſe, but alſo to keep up the progreſſive motion and twiſting of the hairs, which then takes place with greater difficulty: but throughout the whole of this operation, the hairs fix themſelves only to each other, and not to the cloth with which they are covered, the fibres of which, as we have already ſaid, are ſmooth, and have not that diſpoſition to felting which we have deſcribed above.

It may not be amiſs here to explain why that hair which is intended for making hats is always cut off with a ſharp inſtrument (although that cannot be done without loſing a part of its length) and not plucked out by the roots, as might be done after ſoftening the ſkin; the reaſon is, the bulb of the hair, which in the latter caſe would come out with it, would render that end which was fixed in the ſkin thick and obtuſe; and it would conſequently be leſs diſpoſed to introduce itſelf among the contiguous hairs, and to contribute by its progreſſive motion to the contexture of the maſs.

The above deſcribed conformation of the ſurface of hairs and wool is not the only cauſe which produces their diſpoſition to felting. It is not ſufficient that every hair poſſeſſes the forementioned tendency to move progreſſively toward the root, and that the inclined *lamellæ*, by hooking themſelves to each other, preſerve the maſs in that ſtate to which compreſſion has brought it; but it is alſo neceſſary that the hairs ſhould not be ſtraight, like needles: if they were ſo, preſſing and rubbing them together would merely cauſe them to continue their progreſſive motion, without changing their direction; and the effect of thoſe operations would only be to make them move from the centre of the maſs, without producing any compactneſs in it. Every hair muſt therefore be twiſted or curled in ſuch a manner that the extremity, which is toward the root, may be diſpoſed to change its direction perpetually, to twiſt itſelf about

other

other hairs, and to incline toward itſelf again, in caſe it ſhould be determined thereto by any change in the poſition of the reſt of its length. It is becauſe wool has naturally this crooked form that it is ſo proper for felting, and that it may be made uſe of for that purpoſe without undergoing any previous preparation.

But the hairs of the beaver, the rabbit, the hare, &c. being naturally ſtraight, cannot be employed alone in felting till they have undergone a preliminary operation; which conſiſts in rubbing or combing them, before they are taken off the ſkin, with a bruſh dipped in a ſolution of mercury in aquafortis. This liquor, acting only on one ſide of the ſubſtance of the hairs, changes their direction from a right line, and gives them that diſpoſition to felting which wool naturally poſſeſſes.

When the hairs are not intended to enter into the body of the maſs, but are only to be employed in making a ſort of external coating, ſuch as is ſometimes given to the outer ſurface of hats, the operation juſt mentioned need not be performed: but the felt on which they are to be fixed being finiſhed, the hair is uniformly ſpread upon the ſurface to which the coating is to be applied; and being covered with a cloth, it is preſſed with the hands, and agitated for a certain time. By theſe means, the hairs introduce themſelves, by the root, a certain depth into the felt, and are there fixed by their *lamellæ* in ſuch a manner as not to be eaſily extracted. A particular direction is afterward given to them by means of a bruſh, and they are made to keep this direction by having a hot iron paſſed over them. If the agitation were continued for a longer time, theſe hairs, not having their ſtraightneſs deſtroyed by the operation before deſcribed, would paſs entirely through the felt, going out at the oppoſite ſurface, as each hair follows exactly the direction it acquired at the beginning.

It is owing to the very ſame circumſtances which make wool and hair capable of felting, that woollen cloth is thickened by fulling. The aſperities with which the ſurface of wool is every where ſurrounded, and the diſpoſition which it has to aſſume a progreſſive motion toward the root, render the ſpinning of wool, and making it into cloth, difficult operations. In order to ſpin wool, and afterward to weave it, we are obliged to cover its fibres with a coating of oil, which, filling the cavities, renders the aſperities leſs ſenſible; in the ſame way as oil, when rubbed over the ſurface of a very fine file, renders it ſtill leſs rough. When the piece of cloth is finiſhed, it muſt be cleanſed from this oil; which, beſide giving it a diſagreeable ſmell, would cauſe it to ſoil whatever it came in contact with, and would prevent its taking the colour, which is intended to be given to it by the dyer. To deprive it of the oil, it is carried to the fulling mill, where it is beat with hammers in a trough full of water, in which ſome clay has been mixed; the clay combines with the oil, which it ſeparates from the cloth, and both together are waſhed away by the freſh water, which is brought to it by the machine; thus, after a certain time, the oil is waſhed entirely out of the cloth.

But the ſcouring of the cloth is not the only object in fulling it; the alternate preſſure given by the mallets to the piece of cloth, occaſions, eſpecially when the ſcouring is pretty far advanced, an effect analogous to that which is produced upon hats by the hand of the hatter; the fibres of wool which compoſe one of the threads, whether of the warp or the wooff, aſſume a progreſſive movement, introduce themſelves among thoſe of the threads neareſt to them, then into thoſe which follow; and thus, by degrees, all the threads, both of the warp

warp and the wooff, become felted together. The cloth, after having, by the above means, become ſhortened in all its dimenſions, partakes both of the nature of cloth and of that of felt; it may be cut without being ſubject to ravel, and, on that account, we are not obliged to hem the edges of the pieces of which clothes are made. Laſtly, As the threads of the warp and thoſe of the woof are no longer ſo diſtinct and ſeparated from each other, the cloth, which has acquired a greater degree of thickneſs, forms a warmer clothing. Knit worſted alſo is, by fulling, rendered leſs apt to run, in caſe a ſtitch ſhould drop in it.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

LETTER FROM THE LATE SIR JAMES FOULIS, BART. OF COLINTON, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

My Lord,

THERE is no inhabitant of this terreſtrial globe that is infallible, except the man with the triple crown. It is therefore no wonder, that a Caledonian peer, who has but one coronet, ſhould ſometimes take one thing for another. The laſt time I addreſſed your Lordſhip, I mentioned my intention of giving you the letters you have ſeen about Buckhaven and Shuchydike, which was miſtaken to mean that I was going to write ſomething. Yet I thought my meaning was ſufficiently clear, when I ſaid they ſhould be laid before the S. A. in an unexceptionable manner. By this I could never be ſuppoſed to dreſs them up myſelf, but that I would put them into your Lordſhip's hands, who could work them out in ſuch a manner as that no reaſonable perſon could take exception at them. But to-day, when I went to look for the papers, I could not find them, though I looked, not only in every place where they ſhould have been, but alſo in every place where they ſhould not have been, and I now almoſt totally deſpair of ever finding them. As for perſonal exertions, they are not now to be expected from me; for, on a due conſideration of my real caſe, I find that I am really dead, partly by the natural effects of old age, which indeed has been greatly aſſiſted by my repining at ſome events that have happened; ſo that it may be juſtly ſaid, I fretted myſelf to death ſome years ſooner than nature would have required that ſacrifice of me. But as it is no unuſual thing to publiſh a man's writings after he is dead, and your Lordſhip expreſſed a deſire to ſee poems formerly compoſed by me, I will here give you one that was made when I was really alive, and as I believe I remember it yet, and we dead folks have little to do, I will here tranſcribe it, as I can pick it out from the impreſſion it has left on the fibres of my brain. It needs no comment, but it is neceſſary to mention, that the ſubject was a young lady, my fellow paſſenger, who ſleeped in a hammock.

I burn for no terreſtrial dame,
Mean object of ignoble flame;
My bold ambition dares aſpire
To charms more worthy of deſire;
Th' exalted beauties of a fair
Who ſcorns vile earth, and lives in air,
And o'er our heads exalted flies,
Like ſome bright native of the ſkies.
From Britain's iſle, to Tagus ſhore,
Haſte, haſte, ye winds, to waft her o'er;
Come from yon mountain's ſteepy ſide,
Come, leave the garden's painted pride,
Where'er you ſport on earth or air,
This beauteous maid claims all your care;
A nobler charge than to convey
A royal navy on its way!
Thou, gentle Tagus, mourn no more
That Av'rice drain'd the precious ore,
A richer prize thy waves behold,
Than all thy ſands, if chang'd to gold!
What ſtar, O Luſitania, ſhed
Its baleful influence on thy head?

Hardly

Hardly eſcap'd th' Iberian chain,
Inſtant deſtruction threats again:
Nor can Britannia's faithful aid
Protect thee from this dangerous maid;
For where her conqu'ring charms aſſail,
Nor arms nor counſel can avail.
Struck by th' artillery of her eye
'Tis vain to fight, too late to fly;
In one promiſcuous ruin, all
Protectors, and protected, fall.

The umquile S. J. is heartily tired of writing ſo long. If the reader be half ſo tired, it will be wiſhed he had reſted quietly in his grave; but will not think his poſthumous labour loſt, if it divert L. Buchan. The L. is written with myſterious intention, that which ever of the ſpouſes is pleaſed with it, may accept the compliment from the deceaſed, who from his regard for them, ſtill feels the truth of what Virgil delivered long ago, that whatever ſtrong prepoſſeſſions a perſon had will alive, Eadem ſequitur tellure repoſtos.

From the environs of the Aile at Colinton Church.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MATTHEW YOUNG, D. D. LORD BISHOP OF CLONFERT AND KILMACDUACH.

DR Young was of a reſpectable family in the county of Roſcommon; was admitted into the Univerſity of Dublin in 1766, and elected fellow of the college in 1775. In the proſecution of that object, his attention was neceſſarily directed to the Newtonian philoſophy, of which he early became an enthuſiaſtic admirer; and diſplayed, at the examination for his fellowſhip, a knowledge and comprehenſion of it unexampled. It continued to be his favourite, but not his only ſtudy. His active mind embraced in rapid ſucceſſions the moſt diſſimilar objects; and theſe he purſued with unceaſing eagerneſs, amidſt his various duties as a fellow and tutor; and the freeſt intercourſe with ſociety, which he was formed at once to delight and inſtruct. His love of literary converſation, and the advantages he experienced from it in the purſuit of ſcience, led him early to engage in forming a ſociety whoſe principal object was the improvement of its members in theological learning. It conſiſted of a ſmall number of his moſt intimate college-friends, and continued to exiſt for a ſeries of years, with equal reputation and advantage. Out of this aſſociation grew another ſomewhat more extenſive, whoſe labours were directed to philoſophical reſearchees, and in the formation of which Dr Young was alſo actively engaged: and this became itſelf the germ of the Royal Iriſh Academy; which owes its exiſtence to the zeal and exertions of the members of that ſociety, among whom Dr Young was particularly diſtinguiſhed. In the intervals of his ſeverer ſtudies he applied himſelf to modern languages; and was competently ſkilled in French, Spaniſh, and Italian. But he beſtowed more pains on one leſs generally ſtudied, on account of its difficulty, even in the country where it is ſpoken by the native inhabitants. The controverſy about the poems of Oſſian induced him to learn Iriſh, for the purpoſe of enabling himſelf to judge of its merits; and he ſpent a ſummer in Scotland with the ſame view. The reſult of his enquiries may be ſeen in the Tranſactions of the R. I. A. to which he alſo contributed largely on mathematical and philoſophical ſubjects. In the firſt volume of their tranſactions; a ſynthetical Demonſtration of the Rule for the Quadrature of ſimple Curves *per Æquationes Terminorum Numero infinitas;* On the Extraction of cubic and other Roots; Ancient Gaelic Poems reſpecting the Race of the Frians collected in the Highlands. in Vol. II. An Enquiry into the different

different Modes of Demonſtration by which the Velocity of ſpouting Fluids has been inveſtigated *à priori*. In Vol. III. The Origin and Theory of the Gothic Arch. In Vol. IV. Demonſtration of Newton's Theorems for the Correction of ſpherical Errors in the Object-glaſſes of Teleſcopes. In the Vth and VIth nothing. In 1786, when the profeſſorſhip of natural and experimental philoſophy in Trinity-college became vacant, he had attained to ſo high a reputation in that branch of ſcience, that he was elected to the office without oppoſition. His "Eſſay on Sounds" had been publiſhed ſome years; and he was known to be engaged in the arduous taſk of illuſtrating the Principia of Newton. He now devoted himſelf to the duties of his profeſſorſhip; and the munificence of the then primate (Robinſon) having enriched the philoſophical ſchool of the college with the donation of Mr Atwood's admirable apparatus, Dr Young, (for in that year he proceeded D. D.) had a fortunate occaſion, which he improved with the moſt indefatigable attention, of carrying his lectures in experimental philoſophy to a degree of perfection unknown in the univerſity of Dublin, and never perhaps exceeded in any other. He proceeded in the mean time with his great work, "The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios, illuſtrated by a Commentary on the two firſt Books of the Principia," and had nearly completed it in Engliſh, when he was adviſed by his friends to publiſh it in Latin. He readily acquieſced, and thus had an opportunity, while tranſlating it, of reviſing the whole, and rendering it fuller and more perfect. It was finiſhed a year or two before his appointment to the ſee of Clonfert, at which time he was engaged in preparing for its publication. His attention was unavoidably diverted from it by the occupations attending ſo important a charge; and before he could return to it, the dreadful malady had commenced, under which he languiſhed for 15 months, and whoſe fatal termination we have now to deplore. He died at Whitworth, in Lancaſhire, Nov. 28. 1800, in the 50th year of his age. In the midſt of his ſufferings, his ardour for ſcience was unabated. Cut off from the intercourſe and buſineſs of ſociety, he continued his ſtudies with an activity ſcarcely credible. During his confinement laſt winter in Dublin, he prepared for the preſs an Analyſis of his Lectures, which was accordingly printed, and every ſheet of it corrected by himſelf. In the ſame period, he made himſelf maſter of Syriac, with a view to improve and perfect a new Verſion of the Pſalms, on which he had been employed for ſome time, and which is nearly, if not entirely ready for publication. He amuſed himſelf, at intervals, with an Eſſay on Sophiſms (of which he exemplified the different claſſes from the works of the deiſtical writers,) and with adding to his Notes on a favourite Latin Poet, of whom he had thoughts of publiſhing a new edition. His laſt labours, after he had removed to Whitworth, were devoted to an examination of the Principles on which the exiſtence of God may be moſt unexceptionably demonſtrated: and it is to be hoped that his papers will be found to contain the argument as completed by himſelf. From the liberal ſpirit of the preſent governors of Trinity-college, and their affection for the memory of their late aſſociate, there is reaſon to expect, that his valuable MSS. will become the property of that ſociety, and be uſhered into the world with every advantage. To his literary acquirements he added no inconſiderable ſhare of polite accompliſhments. He was ſkilled in muſic as a ſcience, and not ignorant of the practice. Though never inſtructed in drawing, he was paſſionately

* A cancer in the mouth and tongue.—*Editor.*

paſſionately fond of landſcape; and, in the courſe of his reſidence for two or three ſummers in North Wales, attempted ſome ſketches, which an eminent artiſt (Aſhford) thought not unworthy of the finiſhing ſtrokes of his pencil. He was an accompliſhed botaniſt; and one of the higheſt gratifications he had promiſed himſelf from his removal to Clonfert, was the opportunity it would afford him to explore new regions. The writer of this article was an eye-witneſs of the tranſport with which he diſcovered that the Roſa Eglant grew wild in the hedges of the demeſne.

"Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus,
Singula dum capti circumvectamur *amore*."

The circumſtances of his promotion to the epiſcopal bench reflect equal honour on himſelf and the noble perſon who recommended him to his Majeſty. It was a favour as unſolicited as unexpected, unleſs the report made to his Excellency by his principal ſecretary, on being conſulted who was the propereſt perſon to fill the vacant ſee, may be called ſolicitation. His report was, that "he believed Dr Young to be the moſt diſtinguiſhed literary character in the kingdom;" and he was recommended accordingly.

In Dr Young ſcience has loſt one of its brighteſt luminaries; religion a ſincere and powerful advocate; his country its proudeſt boaſt and ornament; and his friends all that could command eſteem and conciliate affection. The verſatility of his talents, the acuteneſs of his intellect, and his intenſe application to ſtudy, were happily blended with a native unaſſuming modeſty; a ſimplicity of manners unaffected and irreſiſtibly engaging; a cheerfulneſs and vivacity that knew no bounds but thoſe of innocence; a heart throbbing with the warm feelings of private friendſhip and general philanthropy; and a firm and inflexible ſpirit of honour and integrity.

SITUATION OF THE BORDERS AND HIGHLANDS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

From Laing's Hiſtory of Scotland, vol. I.

THE inhabitants ſituate on the confines of the two kingdoms, and ſubject to the regular juriſdiction of neither, were fierce, rapacious, and turbulent; and under an imperfect ſpecies of military authority, exerted by their wardens, were ſtill divided into ſepts or tribes, unaccuſtomed to laws and inured to rapine. Their habits were averſe to induſtry, and impatient of labour; their fields, expoſed to the incurſions of the Engliſh, had remained uncultivated, and their ſubſiſtence was chiefly derived from indiſcriminate pillage. Their morals were licentious; theft, robbery, and murder were honourable; perjury, adultery, and inceſt, familiar crimes*. Without the virtues of either, they ſeemed to unite the vices of a barbarous and more civilized ſtate; their valour, exerciſed in conſtant warfare, was long regarded as the defence of Scotland; and in a paſtoral country, where all were horſemen, when the beacons announced an hoſtile incurſion, ten thouſand have aſſembled on horſeback in the ſpace of a day†. But their valour was dangerous when excited by the turbulent nobles, troubleſome from the frequent interruptions of peace with England; and the government deſpairing hitherto of their civilization, was ſatisfied if able to repreſs their inſolence, and impoſe a partial reſtraint on their depredations.

* State Papers, MS. vol. iii. Nicolſon's Border Laws, p. 115.

† Leſly's Scotiæ Deſcriptio, p. 5.—De Mor. Scot. p. 59. Major's Hiſt. p. 20.

predations. Their civilization was attempted, when, in conſequence of the acceſſion, they had ceaſed to be formidable. To prevent their depredations, arms and the uſe of horſes were vainly interdicted. To reduce them under the coercion of the laws, the moſt deſperate were conducted by Buccleugh to the Belgic wars; the moſt criminal or unfortunate were extirpated by the cruel policy of the Earl of Dunbar. The waſte, though fertile lands on the borders, began then to be cultivated; the *debateable* lands, an aſylum hitherto for thieves and outlaws, were divided and appropriated to each kingdom; and a tribe of Grahams, from their crimes peculiarly obnoxious to juſtice, were expelled from their habitations on the banks of the Eſk, and tranſported to Ireland *. The ſeverity of thoſe regulations was ſufficient to reſtrain depredations, hoſtilities, and outrageous violence, but many years of progreſſive improvement were neceſſary to reduce the borders under a proper ſubjection to the laws.

The Highlands were leſs acceſſible to improvement, and leſs ſubmiſſive to government. Separated by their mountains, and divided by a peculiar language from the reſt of Scotland, the natives have continued a diſtinct and unmixed race, and preſerved the genuine, unadulterated remains of the ancient Celts, to whoſe dreſs and manners there is nothing ſimilar among the Gothic nations of Europe. The productions of the Celtic muſe would perſuade us to aſcribe to their early manners, a civilization inconſiſtent with an utter ignorance of the arts of life; an uniform heroiſm unknown to barbarians; a gallantry which chivalry never inſpired; a humanity which refinement has never equalled; and to believe, that before their advance to the ſhepherd ſtate, they poſſeſſed a correct taſte, a poliſhed diction, a cultivated and ſublime poetry, enriched with the choiceſt images of claſſical antiquity, and intermixed with all the ſentimental affectation of the preſent times. Their hiſtory contains no marks of primeval refinement, unleſs we can perſuade ourſelves, that their deſcendants, as ſoon as they approached obſervation, degenerated on emerging from the ſavage ſtate, and became more barbarous in proportion as they became more civilized. The virtues of a generous hoſpitality, attachment to their leaders, fidelity to their aſſociates, they ſhared in common with other barbarians; but they inherited alſo the vices of barbarians; an incurable ſloth; an intemperance unreſtrained except by their wants; a perfidy that diſregarded the common obligations of oaths; a proverbial rapacity, and the moſt ſanguinary revenge. The rights of property were contemned as on the borders; and as there, the principal ſagacity was exerted in concealing or inveſtigating the minute traces of their mutual depredations. Their revenge was more comprehenſive and horrible; and not unfrequently a family, a village, or a ſmall tribe, beſet by night in their habitations, or incloſed in church, have been conſumed with flames †. Their valour was deſultory; not inferior to that of the borderers. They delighted in irregular attacks, or a precipitate onſet; their defenſive arms were a buckler, and light corſelet of leather; their offenſive, a large dagger, a battle axe, or a broad and maſſy ſword, which they wielded with a vigorous and irreſiſtible arm. Their dreſs was ſimple, parſimonious, and uniform; a ſhort veſt, and a looſe and variegated plaid, whoſe extremity was faſtened around the loins; and if decency were conſulted, however imperfectly,

* Stow Chr. 819. Johnſton, p. 374, 414, 39, 93. Grotii Hiſt. lib. xiv.

† See Johnſon's Journey to the Weſtern Iſlands, vol. x. of his works, p. 367—73.

perfectly, in their national dreſs, their limbs remained uncovered, and expoſed to a rigorous climate *. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the period or the origin of their confederation into clans, whoſe antiquity aſcends beyond their hiſtorical, or even fabulous traditions. In every barbarous and diſtracted country, the ſame neceſſities of defence and protection have created ſmall and ſubordinate confederacies; but in the highlands they acquired a ſolidity, the chieftain a patriarchal authority, the people a ſubmiſſive attachment to his perſon, which the feudal times had no tendency to inſpire. The inequalities of birth and fortune operate irreſiſtibly in the ſhepherd ſtate †. The animoſities that divided the clans, attached them to their chieftains, whoſe authority was never eclipſed nor reſtrained by the preſence of a ſuperior; and after the introduction of ſurnames, when the clans had adopted the name or patronymick aſſumed by their chieftain, they believed and propagated with credulous ſatisfaction, their common deſcent from the loins of his progenitors. Thence proceeded an inviolable attachment to his perſon, cheriſhed on his part by a rude hoſpitality, maintained by them in his adverſe fortune, notwithſtanding every temptation to deſert, or puniſhment if they refuſed to betray their chieftain. Loyalty was always a ſecondary paſſion, ſubordinate to the allegiance due to their chieftain, who protected or encouraged their private depredations, and whoſe banners they followed implicitly, whether directed againſt neighbouring tribes or the ſovereign himſelf.

Their coercion had been attempted ineffectually, by ſuch regulations as a nation impoſes on the ſavage hordes that infect its frontiers. Hoſtages were exacted from each chieftain, whoſe lives were reſponſible for his peaceable demeanor; for the compenſation of loſſes ſuſtained from the clan; and the ſurrender of public offenders to juſtice. Wherever the clan protected or harboured robbers, the individuals were indiſcriminately apprehended, and their effects confiſcated, or ſecured, till reſtitution was made ‡. Regulations not ſuſceptible of a ſtrict execution muſt have failed to intimidate, and the licentious ſpirit of thoſe fierce mountaineers remained unſubdued. A memorable example, the ſevere and almoſt entire extirpation of the Macgregors, was more efficacious. The diſtrict of Lennox had been repeatedly ravaged, and the Colquhouns, in different engagements, defeated and ſlaughtered by that miſchievous clan. On the approach of the Earls of Argyle and Huntly, the latter abandoned their habitations in deſpair. The clan retired with their wives and children to caves and foreſts, reſumed the habits of ſavage life; and in wandering or committing depredations through the highlands, were purſued and conſumed by the ſword in ſummer, by famine in winter. Their chieftain ſurrendered, on aſſurance of being tranſported beyond the realm; but the condition was literally fulfilled, or rather perfidiouſly evaded by the privy-council; and he was firſt conducted

* Major's Hiſt. 34. Leſly, 53. 5. *Braccæ*, or trouſers of tartan, have been erroneouſly conſidered as their more ancient dreſs. But Gallia Braccata was peopled with Germans, or Belgic Gauls, from whoſe Gothic dreſs, contraſted with the Celtic in Aquitain and Gallia Celtica, it derived its name. Pinkerton on the Scythians and Goths, p. 84. 146. Leſly, who miſtakes the plaid *(chlamys)* for the *braccæ*, acknowledges their *femoralia ſimpliciſſima, pudori quam frigori optiora.* Major deſcribes their dreſs more conciſely. A medio crure ad pedem caligas non habent; chlamyde pro veſte ſuperiore, et camiſia, croco tincta, amiciuntur.

† Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. iii. p. 77.

‡ Parl. 1581, ch. 112. 1585, ch. 16. 1587, ch. 93. 1594, ch. 231.

conducted to Berwick, then to Edinburgh, and executed with ſeven hoſtages innocent of his crimes. Without habitations, and accompanied on every excurſion by a train of women, their numbers and their miſery increaſed their audacity, till their retreats were diſcovered, and the fugitives were purſued by Argyle, thro' woods and mountains, with ſuch deſtructive ſlaughter, that the children, a race of future banditti, were almoſt alone preſerved *.

The Hebrides, or weſtern iſlands, though relinquiſhed by Norway in the fourteenth century, had never been properly ſubjected to Scotland. If hiſtorians are to be credited, the natives muſt have inherited and combined the vices of their double origin: the indolence, ſavage pride, and obdurate cruelty of their Iriſh progenitors; the riotous and profligate luxury of a race of ferocious pirates, their Norwegian conquerors. Deſtitute not only of laws but of morals, deficient not leſs in religion than in humanity, they are uniformly repreſented as more barbarous and vicious than the inhabitants either of the Highlands or Borders; as a race incapable of ſubmiſſion, unſuſceptible of culture, whom it was leſs difficult to exterminate than to reform†.

DISCOURSE DELIVERED JULY 18. 1800, AT THE FUNERAL OF M. EULER, COUNSELLOR OF REGENCY TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF ORANGE,

By the Count de Lowenhielm, Envoy-extraordinary from the King of Sweden to the Batavian Republick.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have juſt performed a painful duty, and returned to Earth the inanimate remains of our common friend. The tomb is going to cloſe on its cold ſpoil, and our tears flow, for the laſt time, over the coffin of a man whoſe memory will ever be dear to us. Allow me, Gentlemen, to endeavour, by ſprinkling ſome flowers over it, to charm your grief and mine. The beſt method of paying to our friend the only homage worthy of him is, to offer to your attention a ſlight but faithful ſketch of thoſe virtues which procured him the attachment of which we are at this moment giving him a teſtimony ſo painful to our hearts; and what perſon ever had ſo ſtrong a claim to this as Euler, whoſe name can never be pronounced but with reſpect by all thoſe who had it in their power to appreciate it? I had the happineſs to know him from the firſt of my reſidence in this country. I ſoon felt the value of the friendſhip of ſuch a man: I ſought to merit it, and I was fortunate enough to obtain it. You, Gentlemen, have enjoyed this advantage as well as myſelf. Like me, you have found in him all the

* Johnſton, 307. 486. Calderw. MS. vol. v. 599. Spottiſ. 516. Birrel's Diary, MS.

† "Inſulani occidentales, immanitate barbari, ferritate, ignavia, luxuria, ſuperbia. deterrimi.—Homines agreſtes, ſine legibus, ſine moribus, ſine urbium cultu, ac prope omnis humanitatis et religionis expertes." Johnſt. 103. 231. "The highlanders that dwell on the main land are barbarous for the moſt part, and yet mixed with ſome ſhew of civility; they that dwell in our iſles are all utterly barbarous." King James's Works, p. 159. The Norwegians poſſeſſed the weſtern iſlands from 850. or 910, to 1268. As the names of places, and of the principal families, are ſtill Norwegian, which muſt have been then the predominating language, there is reaſon to believe that the barbarity of the iſlands was augmented afterwards, by freſh acceſſions of Iriſh colonies. Pinkerton, Introd. to the Hiſt. of Scotland, vol. i. 550. ii. 303.

the qualities of a virtuous and pure heart, united with thoſe of an enlightened mind, and one of the beſt cultivated; qualities, the more intereſting as they ſo ſeldom are found united, and the moſt ſublime geniuſes afford but too frequently examples of the moſt dangerous errors.

Mild piety, inviolable attachment to that holy religion, which, in ſhewing us our duties, compels us to fulfil them; tried loyalty, amiable candour, an inexhauſtible fund of goodneſs, which the neceſſity inceſſantly recurring of doing good put continually into action; in ſhort, a generoſity never changed, and of which it would be eaſy to give you proofs as numerous as affecting. Theſe circumſtances, Gentlemen, are a ſufficient juſtification to ourſelves for the tribute of admiration which we pay to his memory. Virtuous by principle, he never walked in the ways of Vice: we have always ſeen him calm, ſerene, and bearing in his face the impreſſions of that inward ſatisfaction, ſo ſweet, ſo conſoling, which is at once the attendant and the reward of virtue. Of virtue did I ſay? You know, Gentlemen, it was the object of his idolatry. He ſought it, before all things, in the perſons whom he ſought to make his friends. The ſteady example he gave of it frequently inſpired others with the love of it. But who better than he knew how to unite the auſterity of principle and the extreme ſeverity with which he judged himſelf, this indulgence, which it is a duty indiſpenſably incumbent on us to ſhew to thoſe like ourſelves? The ſuffrages which cannot fail to be obtained by a man floating, if I may ſo ſay, on the corruption of his time, could not fail to flatter, in a moſt ſenſible manner, that ſelf-love which the moſt rigid virtue never diſavows, and which is its very ſecurity when it does not overpaſs the bounds of wiſdom. Theſe ſuffrages, however, were far from intoxicating him. He knew too well that, when men ceaſe to be modeſt, they are no longer virtuous.

In this character, which you will not think exaggerated, you will recollect the heart of our friend. Need I ſpeak to you of his mind? Of that ſound judgement which the influence of the paſſions never corrupts? Of that great penetration, that quick perception, which preſented to him every object under its true point of view? Of that erudition, the vaſt fruit of long ſtudy and profound meditation? You, Gentlemen, have taſted the charms of his converſation. From him, as from an inexhauſtible ſource, we derived lights which extend the ſphere of knowledge, and aggrandize the ſoul. But, far from making every one feel that he was his inferior, that humiliation which a decided ſuperiority cannot always ſpare thoſe who pay him homage, ſeemed, on the contrary, to exalt him to his own level. We derived inſtruction from him. We never left his company without the higheſt idea and moſt perfect ſelf-ſatisfaction. And how, we each of us frequently ſaid, how could this man be always himſelf? You have found, Gentlemen, the reaſon of this phænomenon (for it is one) in the philoſophy of our friend, in that *true* philoſophy, that mild and conſoling philoſophy, which leads a man to find his happineſs in the boſom of his perfection, as well as in his endeavours to contribute to the happineſs of his friends.

How different, Gentlemen, this philoſophy from that falſe wiſdom which, in our time, has uſurped its name, and the horrible torch of which has nearly ſet the world on fire! If it be true that new Titans, the Coryphæus's of this impious ſect, have dared attack the Deity himſelf, and carry their attrocious phrenzy ſo far as to make his very exiſtence problematical; if it be true that, debaſing the ſoul to the condition of brutes, they

they have dared to conteſt its moſt glorious privilege, its immortality; if it be true that, under the vain pretence of enlightening mankind, they have only pulled down without ſetting up any thing; if it be true, in ſhort, that their ſacrilegious hands have attempted to overthrow the principles on which ſocial order reſts; do they not authorize us to rank this ſelf-called *philoſophy* among thoſe *deſolating ſcourges* which leave behind them only ruin and miſery? But turn we our eyes from theſe melancholy objects, and let us pity the lot of thoſe whom this abyſs of doubt, of chaos, of nothing, threatens to ſwallow up; an abyſs whoſe depth the boldeſt eye cannot meaſure without ſhuddering.

The philoſophy of our friend, Gentlemen, was that which refers us inceſſantly to the Supreme Being, ſhewing us, in the worſhip that is due to him, and, by a neceſſary conſequence, in the religion which his goodneſs has revealed to us, the only ſource of moral virtues, the infallible means of acquiring them, the only curb capable of checking the impetuoſity of our paſſions, and the moſt effectual antidote againſt the ſeducing and always dangerous illuſions which they ceaſe not to place around us; mild and beneficent philoſophy, which acquires new ſtrength by the truths of religion! To theſe our friend was indebted for that courage which he diſplayed in the reverſes from which he was not exempt. Deprived, for a long time, of the fruit of his labours, he ſubmitted to privations which never fall on the poor, whom he ceaſed not to relieve, and whoſe bleſſing, gratitude, and regret, he carried to his grave. Supported by this philoſophy, he ſuffered, without murmuring, the acute pains of a diſorder both long and ſevere; and to it, as well as to the confidence wherewith it inſpires the righteous man of a happy futurity, he was indebted for that heroic reſignation of which he gave us the edifying example, without deſiring his diſſolution, without fearing it. He beheld the moment approach with that calmneſs, that ſerenity, which undoubtedly cannot be produced but by a recollection ſo encouraging, particularly in his laſt moments, of a life devoted to the uninterrupted practice of *Chriſtian* virtues. Happy recollection! which, reanimating the confidence of the virtuous man, gives him, "ſupported by faith, his right to the clemency, the goodneſs, the mercy, of that God whom we adore!"

Such, Gentlemen, was the loſs—ſuch the end of him to whom your piety has juſt been paying the laſt duties. Have I repreſented him to you in too advantageous a light? Can you charge me with having offered to his manes an incenſe which would have offended him when living? Will inflexible Truth reproach my feeble pencil for dwelling with complacency on his virtues, and having diſſembled his failings? Failings our friend undoubtedly had. They are the afflictive lot of frail Humanity. But I appeal with confidence to yourſelves, Gentlemen, and even to his enemies (if any he could have,) whether theſe failings were not in him what ſhades are in a fine picture? Would it be poſſible, I would even venture to ſay laudable, to refuſe him our indulgence?

Inanimate remains of a man who was ſo dear to us, receive the laſt homage which afflicted Friendſhip, weeping over his tomb, offers you by my feeble voice. His ſoul has already received the reward of all his virtues; and I delight to repreſent her to my imagination united to that of the intereſting hero * whoſe youth was committed to his care, and whoſe death (alas, in every reſpect ſo premature!) perhaps haſtened his. Enjoy in

* Prince Frederick of Orange.

in the eternal abodes the happy and immutable deſtiny reſerved for thee by the heavenly goodneſs. The image of him who is the object of our moſt juſt regrets will remain deeply engraven on our hearts. His memory will live for ever in thoſe who are ſenſible of the charms of virtue; and may we, who lament him, follow the example he has ſet us! Live as he lived—and die as he died!

ANSWER *of M. le Baron* Hugel, *Miniſter of the Reigning Duke of* Wurtemberg *and* Tecque *to the* Batavian *Republick, in the Name of his Co-executors,* H. Van Slingelandt, A. G. Diatz de Vivana, *and* C. G. Haagen.

Monſieur Le Comte,

The executors of the will of the valuable friend whoſe loſs we ſhall for ever bewail, and whoſe mortal remains we now commit to our common mother, have the honour to offer you the tribute of their moſt lively gratitude, in the name of his ſurviving family and friends, for the eminent manner in which you have honoured his aſhes. Deign, by favouring us with your diſcourſe, to put it into our power to reſcue from oblivion this glorious monument of the virtues of our deceaſed friend, and this affecting proof of the exquiſite ſenſibility of your heart.

SOME ACCOUNT OF MADAME HELVETIUS.

MADAME HELVETIUS, widow of the celebrated philoſopher, was born in 1719, at the caſtle of Ligneville, in Lorrain. She was daughter of Comte de Ligneville, related to the houſe of Lorraine, and to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. Helvetius firſt ſaw her at the houſe of Madame de Graffigny, ſo well known by her Peruvian Letters: he was ſtruck by her beauty, and the dignity with which ſhe ſupported her reduced fortune; offered her his hand, and eſpouſed her after he had reſigned his place of farmer general. Their union was marked by the moſt ardent affection; ſhe bore two daughters, Madame Dandelau, and Madame de Mun. She long reſided on her huſband's eſtates, particularly one called Vore; and her habitual occupation was that of viſiting the ſick, accompanied with a ſurgeon and a nun of la Charite. The book intituled "De l'Eſprit" expoſed Helvetius to perſecution. A perſon in a reſpectable ſituation adviſed his wife to induce the author to retract his opinions; but ſhe rejected the propoſal with ſcorn, and determined rather to fly the country than make an attempt to bend the principles of her huſband. At his death, the eſtates on which ſhe had made her benevolence conſpicuous paſſed into other hands: ſhe retired to Anteuil, with about twenty thouſand livres (875l.) a year, renounced her numerous acquaintance, and ſought the attachment of a ſelect circle of friends: her principal amuſement conſiſted in the care of domeſtic animals, towards whom ſhe diſplayed her characteriſtic benevolence. Her converſation was diſtinguiſhed by an unpremeditated ingenioufneſs, which diſconcerted ſophiſtry, ſupported ſound principles, and aſſiſted in forming a juſt deciſion of a queſtion. Her houſe was the conſtant reſort of diſtinguiſhed characters: Laroche, Cabanis, and Gallois, cloſed her eyes. Franklin was one of her daily viſitors; the Abbe Morellet, during ten years, paſſed three days a week with her; Turgot was tenderly attached to her; and Campfort, one of the men of later days in higheſt reputation for wit, and whoſe ſayings are moſt frequently quoted, took great pleaſure in her converſation.

M. Helvetius was happy, and gratified

gratified by the eſteem of ſo many diſtinguiſhed perſonages, and hailed their approach with genuine and unfeigned pleaſure. Her laſt words were addreſſed to Cabanis, who, kiſſing and preſſing her clay-cold hands, called her his dear mother: "Yes," ſhe ſaid, "that I am to the laſt." She died at Auteuil, in her 80th year, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1800, and was buried in her garden. "You know not," ſhe ſaid one day to Bonaparte, who was walking with her —you know not how much happineſs may be found in three acres of land." Though this moral obſervation might not affect the invader of Egypt, yet it will diſtinguiſh the character of the ſpeaker; and the three acres to which ſhe alluded will frequently excite the tender regrets of her friends.

ACCOUNT OF THOMAS WHALLEY, ESQ.

MR WHALLEY was the ſon of a gentleman of very conſiderable property in the north of Ireland, and brother-in-law to the chancellor of Ireland. His father, when advanced in years, married a lady much younger than himſelf, and left her a widow with ſeven children. Three years after the death of her huſband, Mrs W. married Mr Richardſon, a gentleman of reſpectable character in Glouceſterſhire, who is ſtill living. Thomas was the eldeſt ſon of Mr W. and had a property of 10,000l. per annum left him by his father. At the age of 16 he was ſent to Paris, to learn the French language, and to accompliſh himſelf in the arts of fencing, dancing, &c. He was placed under the care of a gentleman who had formerly been in the army, and who, having ſpent a good part of his life on the Continent, was ſuppoſed to be a fit perſon to undertake the direction of young Whalley's ſtudies. It ſoon, however, appeared, that the tutor had not the ability to check the volatile diſpoſition of his pupil. Mr Whalley purchaſed horſes and hounds, took a houſe in Paris, and another in the country, each of which was open for the reception of his friends. His finances, ample as they were, were found inadequate to ſupport his extraordinary expences; and, with hope of ſupplying his deficiencies, he had recourſe to the gaming-table, which only contributed to increaſe his embarraſſments. In one night he loſt upwards of 14,000l. The bill which he drew upon his banker, La Touche, in Dublin, for this ſum, was ſent back proteſted, and it became neceſſary for him to quit Paris. He returned to England; and his creditors, or rather the people who had ſwindled him out of this money, were glad to compound for half the ſum. After ſtaying ſome time in London, he went back to Ireland, and took a houſe in Dublin, where he lived in the moſt expenſive manner. Soon getting tired of the inſipid ſameneſs of the mode of life he was engaged in, he determined again to viſit the Continent. While he was ſtill heſitating as to the exact place of his deſtination, ſome friends with whom he was dining, and who had heard that he was intending to go abroad, made inquiry of him whither he was going? He haſtily anſwered, "to Jeruſalem." Being convinced that he had no ſuch intention, they offered to wager him any ſum that he did not go thither. Though, when he gave the anſwer to their enquiry, he had not the moſt diſtant idea of ſuch an expedition, yet, ſtimulated by the offers made him, he accepted them to the amount of 15,000l. and, on the following day, made preparations for his journey. He ſet out in a few days after he had made his engagements, accompliſhed the journey, and returned

to

to Dublin within the time to which he was limited, claiming and receiving from his antagoniſts the reward of his exploit. After ſtaying ſome time in Dublin, he again went to Paris, and was witneſs to many of thoſe intereſting ſcenes which occurred in the early part of the Revolution in France. He ſtaid in Paris till after the return of the King from Varennes; and, when it became no longer ſafe for a ſubject of the king of Great Britain to remain in France, he returned to Ireland. Soon afterwards he became connected with a young woman of amiable diſpoſition, who lived with him till the time of her death; and by whom he had four children, three of whom have ſurvived him. Not having employment ſufficient for his active mind, he came to England, and frequenting the faſhionable gaming-houſes in London, at Newmarket, at Brighton, &c. he ſoon diſſipated a large part of his remaining fortune. He then retired to the Iſle of Man, where he employed himſelf in cultivating and improving an eſtate he poſſeſſed there, and in educating his children. He at the ſame time drew up memoirs of his own life, with a view to their publication, written for the expreſs purpoſe of preventing other young men from being led into ſimilar errors with himſelf, and containing ſome excellent reflections on the folly of life he had led, and on the ſmall ſhare of the happineſs he had had, with the ample means he poſſeſſed, produced to himſelf or to others. On the death of the lady above-mentioned, he married the Hon. Miſs Lawleſs, ſiſter to the preſent Lord Cloncurry. He died at Knutsford on his way to London, Nov. 2, 1800, of a rheumatic fever which he caught in Ireland.

ON THE SUBMERSION OF SWALLOWS.

From the American Magazine of July 1800.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE ſubſtance of what is contained in the incloſed letter was related by the writer, in an accidental converſation on the diſappearance of ſwallows. As he had preſerved a memorandum of the facts, and the utmoſt reliance could be placed on the accuracy of the ſtatement, I thought it of too much importance, in relation to a much agitated queſtion in natural hiſtory, to be withheld from the public; more particularly as from its coincidence in time, it may ſerve to confirm a ſimilar fact, ſtated in the Medical Repoſitory, Vol. II. p. 178, as obſerved by Mr Peter Cole, in this city; the truth of which is queſtioned by an anonymous writer in the third volume, p. 241, of the ſame work, who regards the opinion of the ſubmerſion of ſwallows as exploded. Mr Pollock has obligingly complied with my requeſt to make the fact known, by ſending me the incloſed, with liberty to inſert it with his name in your uſeful magazine. That the ſwallows could deſcend, in ſpite of their ſpecific levity, to the bottom of ſo deep and rapid a river as the Hudſon, or remain there during the winter, is not, perhaps, to be ſuppoſed*. Yet

* The houſe of Mr Pollock is ſituated near the margin of the Hudſon, about two hundred yards from the battery. The river is about a mile and a half wide, and from ſeven to nine fathoms deep, and runs with a ſtrong and rapid tide. Mr P. does not recollect the ſpecies of ſwallow which then diſappeared. The Barn Swallow *(Hirundo ruſtica,)* Chimney Swallow *(Hirundo pelaſgia,)* the Sand or Bank

Yet the fact of their ſubmerſion, after the teſtimony of Mr P. and Mr S. men of undoubted veracity, cannot be queſtioned. Their continuance in a torpid ſtate, and re-appearance, are different queſtions which remain to be decided. The apparent impoſſibility of their exiſtence under water, ariſing from their peculiar organization, ſhould make us very doubtful, but not abſolutely to reject the utter poſſibility of the fact. For "natural hiſtory," ſays Kalm, who, with the reſt of the Swediſh naturaliſts, defends the hibernation of ſwallows, in lakes, ponds, marſhes, and caverns, "as all other hiſtories, depends not always on the intrinſic degree of probability, but upon facts founded on the teſtimony of people of noted veracity." Reaſonings and conjectures on the fact here ſtated, I leave to naturaliſts. It is to be hoped, that it may not be thought unworthy of the notice of the learned, candid, and ingenious Dr Barton, who has already beſtowed ſo much attention on the ſubject.

I am, &c. J. W.

"On the afternoon of the 21ſt of Auguſt 1798, I was ſitting in my parlour which looks towards the north river, about fifty feet from the bank, in company with our mutual friend Mr Jacob Sebor. Our attention was attracted by numerous flights of birds, which appeared to come acroſs the town from the eaſtward, and deſcend immediately into the river. So ſingular an appearance excited our particular obſervation. We went out and ſtood cloſe to the bank, and then perceived that what we imagined at firſt to be blackbirds, were actually ſwallows; and that as ſoon as the various flocks had cleared the houſes, and got directly over the river, they plunged into the water, and diſappeared. This was not confined to the vicinity of the place where we ſtood, but was the caſe as far as the eye could reach, up and down the river, and continued without ceſſation for nearly two hours, when the cloſing of the evening prevented our farther obſervation.

"Aware of the importance of affording any additional information on this long diſputed queſtion in the natural hiſtory of the ſwallow, I procured a teleſcope, and watched attentively many of the flocks from their firſt appearance until their immerſion, continuing my eye fixed upon the ſpot long enough to be fully convinced that not one of the birds returned to the ſurface again. Indeed, one flock of about two hundred birds plunged into the water within thirty yards of us, and inſtantly diſappeared, without the leaſt appearance of oppoſition that might be expected to ariſe from the natural buoyancy; and at the ſame time the evening was ſo ſerene, and the river ſo unruffled, that no deception of our ſight could poſſibly have occurred.

"When the birds firſt came in view, after croſſing the town, their flight was eaſy and natural; but when they deſcended near to the water, they appeared much agitated and diſtreſſed, flying in a confuſed manner againſt each other, as if the love of life, common to all animals, impelled them to revolt againſt this law of nature impoſed upon their ſpecies. As ſome time has elapſed ſince the abovementioned fact occurred, I thought it proper, before I gave you Mr Sebor's name, as having been a witneſs to them, to conſult his recollection on the ſubject; and I have pleaſure in aſſuring you, he diſtinctly remembers every circumſtance I have recited, and of which I made a memorandum

Bank Martin (*Hirundo riparia,*) and the Purple Martin (*Hirundo purpurea*) all frequent and build their habitations in this city and neighbourhood.

Ed. Mag. Feb. 1801.

randum at the time. It may be worthy of remark, that as far as any obſervation went, the ſwallows totally diſappeared on the 24th of Auguſt 1798; for, during the remainder of that year, I did not ſee one.

New York } H. POLLOCK.
July 18, 1800. }

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

AMONG the admirable counſels which the celebrated legiſlator of the Jews gave them, before his departure, we find the following, "Remember the days of old; conſider the years of many generations; aſk thy father, and he will ſhow thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee." And it is certainly one great uſe for the common diviſions of time, that they afford an opportunity of reviewing what is paſt, and reviewing it without prejudice, becauſe without the immediate paſſions and affections which in human actions often interrupt the operations of prudence and deliberation. To individuals, the concluſion of a year has generally been conſidered as a fit opportunity for ſuch a review of paſt tranſactions, as may ſeriouſly affect the heart and conduct; for no year can paſs without affording many undeniable proofs of the uncertainty of life, and many undeniable illuſtrations of the inſtability of all human affairs. To omit ſuch opportunities, to be indifferent to ſuch obvious memoranda of our frailty and inſecurity, would be to deny reaſon its fair play, in the direction of our actions, and to bring on that confuſion of ideas, which ſo frequently leads to irregularity and miſery. In affairs of buſineſs, it would be accounted ruin to neglect a frequent retroſpect of what has been done. Why it ſhould appear leſs hurtful in the moral government of ourſelves, is wholly unaccountable.

What a year may thus be to an individual, a century may ſurely be to a nation; a fit period for a review of its progreſs in aggregate power, wealth, or happineſs. And if ever any century moſt imperiouſly demanded us to "conſider the years of many generations," it is that which is juſt expired. Whoever caſts but a tranſient glance at the events of which it is compoſed, whether occurring in Great Britain, or in other nations, will be convinced of this by a demonſtration ſuperior to any mere argument. In a paper, like the preſent, it is but a very ſuperficial glance we can take; to enter fully into the various ſubjects which preſent themſelves, would employ volumes, and not employ them uſeleſsly, and doubtleſs the ableſt hiſtorians of future days will find the greateſt intereſt, and beſtow the moſt induſtrious reſearch into the events that marked the progreſs of the eighteenth century.

Peace and War.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, Great Britain was engaged, in confederacy with foreign allies, in a war to curb the ambition of monarchical France, which, after the many glorious victories atchieved by the Duke of Marlborough, terminated in the peace of Utrecht in 1713. In this war, we gained the important fortreſs of Gibraltar, which has ever ſince been annexed to the Britiſh empire. It was alſo in this period that the union was effected between England and Scotland. Prejudices in the latter country ran as ſtrong againſt this meaſure as they have ſince done in Ireland; but they were as ſpeedily overcome by the reſpective legiſlatures, and we believe the unprejudiced in Scotland are now willing to allow, that it has been of conſiderable advantage to that country. There exiſted, however, in Scotland, another prejudice,

prejudice, which produced more fatal effects, and which was in some degree added to the former; we allude to an attachment to the exiled family of Stuart, an attachment which has been deemed honourable, because sincere, but it certainly was not wise, because it was an attachment to a monarch, whose object was to enslave the nation, and to favour, if not to revive, the establishment of a religion the most averse to the presbyterian religion in Scotland, of any that can be conceived. This, however, produced two rebellions, the one in 1715, and the other in 1745, which may be ranked among the leading events of the eighteenth century, although they can bear no comparison with the nature of that rebellious spirit, which has since arisen among most nations in Europe, and has for its object the destruction of almost every principle of government, which the Scotch rebels would have died to preserve, and in particular, monarchical government and hereditary right.

From December 1718 to 1721, Great Britain carried on a war with Spain, and another commenced in 1739, and with France in 1744, both which were concluded by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The losses of the French and Spaniards, in their shipping, during this war, was very great, and was attended with a singular effect upon our public funds. The vast fortunes made by private persons brought such wealth into the country, that, in 1749, the interest of the national debt was reduced from four to three and a half *per* cent. for seven years, after which the whole was to stand reduced to three *per* cent. This, it has been observed, was the boldest stroke of finance ever attempted, perhaps, in any country, consistently with public faith; for the creditors of the government, after an ineffectual opposition, continued their money in the funds, and a few, who sold out, even made interest to have it replaced on the same security, or were paid off their principal sums out of the sinking fund.

Peace, however, was not of long continuance; the encroachments of the French on our foreign possessions, occasioned another war, which commenced in 1755; in 1762, the Spaniards joined the French, but in 1763, peace was again concluded; this event is too recent to require a particular detail. It was no sooner concluded, however, than the unhappy disputes between the American colonies and the mother country were occasioned, at first, by certain taxation acts. In 1775, America was in arms against the British government, and in 1778, France aided them with troops; this brought on a war with Spain and Holland, which terminated in 1783. But the effects will probably long be felt; whoever looks on a larger scale to cause and effect, must find it easy to trace the revolution in France to the assistance the court of France gave to the Americans. The French, who never knew the sweets of liberty, or the nature of popular governments, were sent to fight for them in America, at an immense distance from the controul of their own government, and exposed to all the insinuations and instructions in the theory of liberty, which the Americans could give them. But the discussion of this curious fact must be left to historians.

In a few years, symptoms of disaffection appeared in France; they were excited or promoted by men of talents and ambition, and they soon broke out in a form more terrible than had yet happened in any nation. Comparisons, we are aware, have been made between this revolution and that in England, in the time of Charles I. To us, the causes, the objects, the actors, and the effects, all seem different, and it would not be a very arduous task, if things are to be judged by comparison, to vindicate the

the rebellion in England as *comparatively* innocent.

This last event, however, constitutes the principal in the eighteenth century. Its importance can never easily be estimated. The whole continent of Europe has felt its effects by disorganization, revolution, and anarchy. Where all this will end, it is impossible to foresee. The event will be remembered as belonging to the last century, but its effects will long be felt in the present. It is the peculiar cause of thankfulness, however, for this country, that the devouring sword has not reached its borders, and that we have derived a protection from our fleets, which has not only contributed to our internal security, and the promotion of our commerce, but has shed an immortal lustre over the bravery of the British navy.

Commerce and Manufactures.

The first object that presents itself, with regard to commerce, and which is of immense magnitude, is the trade and territory of the honourable East India company. From being a company, and a small one, of merchants trading with the natives of the east, they have gradually risen (but principally within the last forty years) to be the sovereigns of a territory, containing at the close of the war in 1783, 182,122 square miles, on which are upward of eleven millions of people; with the addition of 21,589 square miles ceded by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, to which almost the whole of the dominions of that prince have since been added. Such an event as this is unparalleled in the history of any nation, and demonstrates, that the commercial spirit, the credit, and the perseverance of the English, far exceed that of any other nation. The causes which induced government to take the affairs of this company, in some measure, into their hands, and the political revolutions thereupon, the long discussions on the merits and demerits of this company, the trial of Mr Hastings, which naturally arose from the party divisions of the times, are all subjects, which will hereafter be studied with attention, and are none of the least important events of the past century.

Except the company of merchants trading to Africa, no new company of any consequence has been established in the last century. That to Sierra Leone, rather a private undertaking, and in its infancy, may be in future times attended with beneficial effects, especially as there seems a general wish that the abolition of the slave-trade may soon take place. This last may be enumerated among the *memoranda* of the eighteenth century; the first ideas on the subject were thrown out in books; and sentiments became frequently interchanged, until a society arose whose professed purpose was the abolition of the trade. A few years ago, application was made to parliament, and received with approbation. Notwithstanding the importance of the slave trade to the country in a commercial point of view, the majority of the House of Commons has on all occasions been friendly to the abolition, which, although it has not taken place, has been attended with an amelioration of the state of the slaves in the West Indies.

Learning and the Fine Arts.

It is with some pleasure that we turn from these subjects, to the advancement made during the last century in learning and the fine arts. Early in that century, a new and celebrated race of men of letters sprung up, and obtained for this period the name of the Augustan age; Addison, Prior, Pope, Swift, Bolingbroke, Shaftesbury, Arbuthnot, Congreve, Steele, Rowe, and many other excellent writers, both in prose and verse, need but to be mentioned to be admired, and the English were at that time as triumphant in literature as in war.

war. Natural and moral philoſophy kept pace with the polite arts. The daily paper, entitled the Spectator, was one of the literary glories of the eighteenth century; by combating, with reaſon and raillery, the faults in compoſition, and the impropriеties in behaviour, it had a wonderful effect upon the taſte and manners of the nation. It contributed greatly to poliſh both.

To the above great names, we have an illuſtrious addition to make in every branch of ſcience of the names of men, who will probably be admired and honoured as long as the Engliſh language is known, and genius, wiſdom, and virtue, held in eſtimation.—Newton, Clark, Gay, Halley, Thomſon, Watts, Hutcheſon, Monro, Mead, Fielding, Sherlock, Hoadley, Richardſon, Leland, Young, Jortin, Akenſide, Smollett, Gray, Lyttleton, Goldſmith, Hawkeſworth, Hume, Ferguſon, Hogarth, Warburton, Blackſtone, Harris, Newton (biſhop,) Hunter, Kennicot, Johnſon, Lowth, Jenyns, Gainſborough, Cullen, Howard, Franklin, Smith, the Wartons, Henry, Price, Reynolds, Robertſon, Gibbon, Jones, and many others, which are omitted more from want of room than reſpect. Doubtleſs, when a fair eſtimate is made of the progreſs of ſcience in the laſt century, the deciſion will be highly in favour of theſe diſtinguiſhed names.

The miniſters of George I. were the patrons of erudition, and ſome of them were no mean proficients themſelves. George II. was himſelf no Mecænas, yet his reign yielded to none of the preceding, in the numbers of learned and ingenious men it produced. The bench of biſhops was never known to be ſo well provided with able prelates, as it was in the early years of his reign; a proof that his nobility and miniſters were judges of literary qualifications. In other departments of erudition, the favour of the public generally ſupplied the coldneſs of the court. After the rebellion in 1745, when Mr Pelham was conſidered as firſt miniſter, the ſcreen between government and literature was in a great meaſure removed, and men of genius began then to taſte the royal bounty. Since that period, a great progreſs has been made in the polite arts in England. The Royal Academy has been inſtituted, ſome very able artiſts have ariſen, and the annual public exhibitions of painting and ſculpture have been extremely favourable to the arts, by promoting a ſpirit of emulation, and exciting a greater attention to works of merit of this kind among the public in general. The laſt century certainly produced, for the firſt time, a ſchool of painting in England. It is equally true, but at the ſame time a more indiſputable fact, that within the laſt fifty years, the whole genius of engraving ſeems to have ſettled in England. Before that period, we had very few engravers, and thoſe principally confined to portraits; the balance of trade was totally againſt us; all engravings of merit came from the hands of foreigners. Our print-ſhops were entirely filled with the works of foreign artiſts; and thoſe ſhops, conſequently, were not many in number. But ſince the period mentioned, the tide began to turn in our favour, and at this time it may be ſaid, without vanity, that we can produce many engravers, none of whom can be matched in France or Italy. It muſt not be forgot, when ſpeaking on this ſubject, that the merit of encouraging the art of engraving in this country, and conſequently bringing it to its preſent perfection, belongs in an eminent degree to the ſpirit and induſtry of Mr Alderman Boydell.

The ſentiments of Lord Orford, on this ſubject, written a few years ago, are correctly juſt. "On living artiſts," ſays he, "it is neither neceſſary nor proper to expatiate. The taſk will be eaſy to others hereafter

to

to continue the ſeries. That the continuation will afford a brighter liſt, one may augur from the protection given to the arts, from the riches and flouriſhing ſtate of our dominion, and from the maſters we actually poſſeſs. Houſton, MacArdell, and Fiſher, have already promiſed by their works to revive the beauty of mezzotinto. The exquiſite plates of architecture, which daily appear, are not only worthy of the taſte which is reſtored in that ſcience, but exceed whatever has appeared in any age or country. Mr Rooker is the Marc-Antonio of architecture. Vivares, and ſome others, have great merit in graving landſcape. Major's works after Teniers, &c. will always make a principal figure in a collection of prints, and prevent our envying the French in that branch of the art. I could name more, if it would not look like flattery to the living; but I cannot omit ſo capital a maſter as Mr Strange, leaſt it ſhould look like the contrary. When I have named him, I have mentioned the art at its higheſt period in Britain."

Public Inſtitutions.—Amuſements.

Wherever we turn our eyes, we ſhall have reaſon to ſay, that before that period moſt of the public inſtitutions, which have given life and vigour to the body politic, which have meliorated the ſtate of man, which have enlarged his ſcience and his taſte, and contributed to his happineſs, were but in their infancy, and many of them not ſo much as thought of. The progreſſive increaſe of population has given birth to new wants in ſociety, and theſe have been ſupplied by new expedients. If we conſider only the ſtate of religion, we ſhall find vaſt matter for remark and illuſtration. The places of public worſhip in the metropolis only, have been more than doubled within the century. A new ſect, too, has ariſen from the labours of one or two individuals, whoſe hiſtory affords much ſubject of conſideration. We allude to the methodiſts, now very populous in every part of the three kingdoms. Nor has the age which has juſt expired, been more remarkable for zeal in the *profeſſion* of religion, than for the extent of ſome of thoſe practices which it particularly enjoins. On this ſubject we could with great pleaſure expatiate. The intereſts of humanity never were conſulted by all ranks with more fervour, nor do we mean to leſſen its merit, when we add that humanity has of late years become a *faſhion*. Let any ſcheme of the charitable kind be propoſed, and it is inſtantly encouraged by the voluntary contributions of individuals, on whom there is no tye but the dictates of their own hearts. But it is ſufficient on this head to remark, in point of fact, that except the royal hoſpitals, all the public charitable inſtitutions in the metropolis, whether under the name of hoſpitals, diſpenſaries, ſocieties, &c. &c. were eſtabliſhed in the eighteenth century—and to theſe we may add the majority of the charity pariſh ſchools. Theſe are the permanent eſtabliſhments of that century; ſhould we add the temporary ſubſcriptions of public bodies and individuals, the liſt would ſwell almoſt beyond credibility.

In the article of public amuſements, much might be ſaid of their advancement during the period alluded to. One great and important revolution was effected in the early part of the century, upon the theatre, and that by the labours and perſeverance of Jeremy Collier, a fierce and implacable non-juror. He publiſhed "A ſhort View of the Immorality and Prophaneneſs of the Engliſh Stage," with no other motive than religious zeal and honeſt indignation. The ſtage found advocates in Congreve, Vanborgh, and others, and the diſpute was protracted through ten years, but at laſt comedy grew more

more modeſt; and Collier lived to ſee the reward of his labour in the reformation of the theatre.

The effects of this event are felt in the theatre to this day; nothing, or very little, of an indecent kind, being permitted in the words of the authors, or the conduct of the actors.

REMARKS ON THE POETRY OF COWPER *.

By George Knox, Eſq.

——Aux regions a lui même inconnues,
Ou voleront ſes gracieux ecrits,
A ce tableau do ſes moeurs ingenues
Tous ſes lecteurs deviennent ſes amis.
GRESSET.

His the high honour that, in climes unknown,
Where'er his wand'ring volume may extend,
Where'er that picture of his mind is ſhown,
In every reader he ſhall find a friend.
Altered from HAYLEY.

IN the remarks which I gave lately on the poetry of Cowper I obſerved that in his deſcriptions he avoids all unneceſſary minuteneſs of detail, and confines himſelf to thoſe ſtriking features which are moſt likely to make a forcible impreſſion on the mind. Though in this particular he ſeems merely to have followed the inſtinctive bent of his genius, he has perhaps attained one of the moſt deſirable ends of poetic ſkill and labour. A poet who deſcribes juſtly and beautifully will neceſſarily give pleaſure, even though he ſhould ſay all that can be ſaid, and anticipate every conceivable idea. But he will afford a much more exalted delight when he impregnates the mind with the ſeeds of new conceptions, and inſtead of thinking excluſively for his reader, inſpires him with a power of thinking for himſelf—It is in this inſtance, amongſt others, that the father of Grecian poetry has outdone all the world—and may I be permitted to add, that it is in this particular too that his moſt celebrated tranſlator ſeems chiefly to have failed. The ancient bard, in the energy of his ſoul, darts forth the pregnant thought, and leaves it to fructify where it falls. Pope, on the contrary, foreſtalls the proceſs of nature—expands the precious germ with an elegant but officious care, and reduces his reader to the ſterile pleaſure of inactive contemplation.

Having mentioned this ſubject, it may not be amiſs to give an inſtance. Homer, in deſcribing the eloquence of Ulyſſes, ſays ſimply, that it was like the falling flakes of the winter ſnows—leaving it to his reader to diſcover for himſelf, that it muſt of courſe be *ſoft*, *copious*, *pure* and *penetrating*. Pope, artful rather than ardent, and perhaps judging it more prudent to give an inferior pleaſure to the many, than a more refined gratification to the intelligent few, diſplays at once, and in open view, the rich contents of his maſter's teeming idea.

But when he ſpeaks what elocution flows!
Soft as the fleeces of deſcending ſnows;
His copious accents fall with eaſy art,
Melting they fall, and ſink into the heart.

That this is uncommonly beautiful I readily acknowledge, but it is a beauty as unlike that of the original as can poſſibly be conceived.

But

See p. 25.

But it is Cowper with whom I am concerned—I ſhall therefore exemplify my obſervations reſpecting him, by adducing what the paſſage I have juſt quoted naturally ſuggeſts, his deſcription of a ſhower of ſnow:

> Firſt falls a fleecy ſhower; the downy flakes
> Deſcending, and with never-ceaſing lapſe
> Softly alighting upon all below,
> Aſſimilate all objects. Earth receives,
> Gladly, the thick'ning mantle—

The copious brevity of this paſſage, as well as its exquiſite juſtneſs and ſimplicity, muſt be evident to every reader. I cannot however omit the opportunity of comparing it with a beautiful, but much more laboured picture, of the ſame object given by the amiable poet already mentioned, in the charming poem on *Winter*.

> Through the huſh'd air the whitening ſhower deſcends,
> At firſt thin wavering; 'till at laſt the flakes
> Fall broad, and wide, and thin; dimming the day
> With a continual flow. The cheriſh'd fields
> Put on their winter robe of pureſt white—
> 'Tis brightneſs all—
> Earth's univerſal face, deep hid and chill,
> Is one wide dazzling waſte, that buries deep
> The works of man.—

But although Cowper ſhuns minuteneſs of deſcription, he very frequently, as has been already obſerved, deſcribes minute or trivial matters—and it is certain that on theſe, a maſter of the imitative arts can diſplay his excellence no leſs than on the moſt dignified ſubject. For example, there is nothing very remarkable or ſtriking in a lighted candle—we ſee it without a thought: but a lighted candle may be ſo painted as to excite both pleaſure and ſurprize, and perhaps to arreſt the attention of a common obſerver more powerfully than the beſt executed landſcape or hiſtory piece. In like manner, it would hardly be imagined that there could be any thing very intereſting in the appearance of a boor going from his cottage, at peep of day, to hew timber in a neighbouring wood. And yet from this familiar circumſtance Cowper has formed a poetic ſketch, which it is ſcarcely poſſible to read without being delighted—and which has furniſhed an eminent artiſt with a ſubject for a very beautiful print, that I dare ſay few of my readers are unacquainted with. I am ſure I ſhall be excuſed for tranſcribing the paſſage to which I refer.—

> Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcern'd
> The chearful haunts of man, to wield the axe
> And drive the wedge in yonder foreſt drear,
> From morn to eve his ſolitary taſk.
> Shaggy, and lean, and ſhrewd, with pointed ears,
> And tail cropp'd ſhort, half lurcher and half cur,
> His dog attends him. Cloſe behind his heel
> Now creeps he ſlow; and now with many a friſk
> Wide ſcampering ſnatches up the drifted ſnow
> With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his ſnout;
> Then ſhakes his powder'd coat and barks for joy.

Heedleſs

Heedleſs of all his pranks, the ſturdy churl
Moves right toward the mark; nor ſtops for aught,
But now and then, with preſſure of his thumb
T' adjuſt the fragrant charge of a ſhort tube
That fumes beneath his noſe: the trailing cloud
Streams far behind him, ſcenting all the air.

Deſcriptions of this kind, in which nature and ſimplicity are the prevailing characters, have a kind of myſterious power of captivating the human mind. The degree of the pleaſure they afford is greater than can be rationally accounted for. It muſt be ultimately reſolved into the wiſe and gracious appointment of our Creator, who by the original laws of our nature has fitted us for deriving the pureſt, and moſt perfect gratification from thoſe ſcenes and objects, of which we are leaſt liable to be deprived by caſualty, and which, inſtead of expoſing us (like the far greater number of thoſe enjoyments which we have formed for ourſelves) to guilt and turbulence, are the means, as well as the preſervatives of innocence and tranquillity. I cannot therefore help conſidering it as one of the happieſt exerciſes of genius, thus to reſtore the mind to its ſafe and natural habits, and to awaken, by the ſweet ſtrains of the poetic lyre, thoſe capacities of guiltleſs delight which, though ſtill exiſting in the ſoul, are too frequently benumbed by the opiates of luxury.

It is thus that the poet becomes a benefactor of human kind, and a miniſter of Heaven—and it is in this point of view that the deſcriptive powers of Cowper appear to me to be invaluable. By the happieſt choice of ſubjects, and the moſt lively repreſentation of them, he perpetually allures the wandering fancy to the ſources of harmleſs ſatisfaction, and even his moſt trifling pictures are ſo many proofs, that, to a well-formed and uncorrupted mind, the means of innocent amuſement are inexhauſtible. Inſtances of this kind occur ſo frequently, particularly in the *Task*, that it would be impoſſible to enumerate them. He who has read this poem, need not, I am ſure, be reminded of the progreſs of ſeats, from the joint-ſtool to the ſofa—the Threſher—the Waggoner—or even the ſtill lighter ſubjects of cutting fodder for cattle from a ſtack—or the lengthened ſhadows of a bright winter morning. The laſt, in particular, is ſo ſtriking an inſtance of that very talent of which I am ſpeaking, that I cannot deny myſelf the pleaſure of inſerting the paſſage.

'Tis morning, and the ſun with ruddy orb
Aſcending fires th' horizon; while the clouds
That crowd away before the driving wind,
More ardent as the duſk emerges more,
Reſemble moſt ſome city in a blaze
Seen through the leafleſs wood. His ſlanting ray
Slides ineffectual down the ſnowy vale,
And tinging all with his own roſy hue,
From ev'ry herb and ev'ry ſpiry blade
Stretches a length of ſhadow o'er the field.
Mine ſpindling into longitude immenſe,
In ſpite of gravity, and ſage remark,
That I myſelf am but a fleeting ſhade,
Provokes me to a ſmile. With eye aſkance
I view the muſcular, proportion'd limb,
Transform'd

Transform'd to a lean ſhank. The ſhapeleſs pair,
As they deſign'd to mock me, at my ſide
Take ſtep for ſtep; and as I near approach
The cottage, walk along the plaiſter'd wall—
Prepoſterous ſight! the legs without the man.

There is ſcarcely any thing which more contributes to make Cowper's poetry popular, than the power which he poſſeſſes of enlivening his deſcriptions with ſtrokes of the moſt genuine humour—and it frequently heightens the effect, that we find this where we leaſt expect it. In this particular Cowper ſeems to bear a near reſemblance to the celebrated Hogarth—and though the pen of the poet may be thought to poſſeſs leſs poignancy than the pencil of the painter, the difference appears to have ariſen rather from want of inclination than of power. What Cowper could have done in this way, had he choſen to indulge in it, he has ſhewn in an inſtance which alſo furniſhes the moſt ſtriking proof of that very congeniality with Hogarth which I have mentioned—I mean his admirable repreſentation of the well-known female figure in that painter's *Winter Morning*. If Hogarth had wiſhed to ſee a poetic expanſion of his own idea, Cowper would doubtleſs have been the man of his choice. There is not a thought intimated in the original, which Cowper does not appear to have imbibed in all its native warmth. By the aid of his muſe he places the full figure before us, and enables us to view it in all directions, while the more limited powers of the ſiſter art could only preſent to us a ſingle ſurface. It is neceſſary to keep this in mind, and to recollect that Hogarth's is the original work, leſt he ſhould ſink on a compariſon. When Fielding wiſhed to convey a complete idea of his Mrs Bridget Alworthy, he refers to Hogarth's figure, but without attempting a tranſcript. What Fielding ſeems to have ſhrunk from, Cowper, with Fielding's caution in his view, undertakes and executes. The reader will find this entertaining paſſage (which my limits will not permit me to tranſcribe) in a poem, entitled *Truth*, in Cowper's firſt volume.

At preſent I ſhall add but one remark more. It is obſerved by Horace, in his *Art of Poetry*, that apt words ſpontaneouſly follow juſt conceptions:

Verbaque proviſam rem non invita ſequuntur.

Perhaps never was this more perfectly exemplified than in Cowper. His verſe might no doubt frequently admit of improvement—his expreſſions ſcarcely ever. His fancy, ſoftly ductile, and ſtrongly tenacious, receives and keeps the vivid impreſs of each object, and the caſt from ſo fair a mould muſt of courſe prevent every feature and lineament with the eaſe of nature and the accuracy of truth. I would beg leave to recommend this obſervation in particular to the examination of my critical readers, and I dare to believe many of them will join me in the opinion, that in choice of expreſſion (if choice can be called where there is no mark of forethought) Cowper yields to no poet in the Engliſh language.

EXTRACTS FROM DAMBERGER'S TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA, FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO MOROCCO, FROM THE YEARS 1781 TO 1797.

Preface.

AS I may aſſert, without preſumption, that no native of Germany has ever undertaken ſo hazardous an expedition, in this hitherto almoſt unknown land, in the interior of which

which I have travelled on foot, during ſixteen years, entirely alone, I venture to hope, that I am rendering real ſervice to the public, by communicating the facts and obſervations that occurred during its continuance. And although theſe obſervations may not bear the ſtamp of ſcience and erudition, yet I can ſolemnly aver, that I was an *eye-witneſs* to all I have related, and have adhered in all things moſt ſtrictly to the truth.

The Kingdom of Mataman, &c.

The kingdom of Mataman, though mountainous, poſſeſſes many fertile vallies, moſt beautiful meadows, and many fruit-trees; but the inhabitants are too lazy to improve the advantages as they ought. The king is an unlimited hereditary monarch, and is called ſohaawoia (choſen by the gods.) His office is inherited by his male deſcendants; or, in default thereof, by the female. When the latter come to the throne, they chooſe from among their ſubjects a huſband, who reigns jointly with his wife; but it muſt firſt be ſatisfactorily aſcertained, by the elders of the land, whether he poſſeſſes the neceſſary talents and abilities. The king is alſo the chief prieſt and ſoothſayer, beſides which, he is chief overſeer of the youth; and his deciſions are reſpected even when he judges falſely. He has the excluſive privilege of marrying ſeveral wives, and appoints ſubordinate judges, prieſts, &c. The king does not march againſt the enemy, but gives the command of the troops to others. The ſoldiers are brave, and very dexterous with the bow; their number is ſaid to be thirty thouſand.

In this kingdom are three large towns, the moſt populous of which is Seenhofa. This town is ſituated two days journey from the frontiers by which I entered the country, and is the royal reſidence. In each town is a chief appointed by the king, who is alſo prieſt, and is called *mohwoia*. He cannot, however, paſs ſentence of his own authority, but muſt put in force the deciſion of the king.

In their religious uſages, this nation coincide in many things with the Mohammedans, and practiſe circumciſion, accompanied with certain ceremonies. Divine ſervice is performed in the morning in the open air, at a place choſen by the prieſt. It is very ſimple, the people forming a circle, and the prieſt making an harangue.

Marriages are here, as among the South-Caffres, contracted without ceremony. The men eſteem and love their wives, and therefore do not burden them with too much labour; but diſcharge many domeſtic offices themſelves. Children continue till about their fourth year, or till their underſtandings begin to unfold under the ſole care of their parents; after which the boys are placed under the *mohwoia*, and the girls are inſtructed by his wife.

Their dreſs conſiſts of palm-leaf aprons, extending to the knees. The men twiſt their hair round bones, generally ribs of ſheep; and I ſaw ſeveral who wore ſix, and even eight, pieces dangling to their heads. The women bind their hair with thongs, and many of them have from four to ſix of theſe treſſes hanging over their foreheads.

The inhabitants of Mataman eat but one regular meal a day, which is at ſunſet, taking in the intermediate time ſome millet, or rye, and ſour milk. Proviſions often fail through their extreme lazineſs; for they prefer faſting ſeveral days together, to taking a little trouble to procure food. Salt is rarely met with. It is brought from the kingdom of Mazumbo, in exchange for ſkins; but they are often without it for years, when at war with that nation. In this caſe, many uſe a very bad ſpecies of ſalt,

obtained

obtained by burning the bones of wild beaſts.

At my arrival I was conducted to the hut of the *mohwoia*, who gave me a little milk and a handful of barley. When I had eaten this, the man who had brought me into the village, alſo gave me milk and barley, which offended the former; and a violent diſpute aroſe, which, however, produced no bad conſequences. The *mohwoia* maintained that it was his right, as chief, to ſhow me hoſpitality; while the other aſſerted, that he had the ſame right, having brought me to the village *.

Manners and Cuſtoms of the Angolans.

The kingdom of Angola extends fourteen days journey from eaſt to weſt, and ten from north to ſouth. The face of the country is alternately varied with mountains, bare rocks, fertile vales, and the fineſt paſtures, which offer the inhabitants competency and ſuperfluity, were they not too lazy to enjoy the bleſſings nature beſtows, caring for their daily ſuſtenance alone. The country is interſected by many ſmall rivers, beſides the great river Bambe, which forms the northern boundary between this kingdom and that of Congo, and waters with its numerous branches the adjacent countries. To the eaſt Angola is bounded by the kingdom of Matamba, to the ſouth by Benguela and Sova, and to the weſt by the ſea.

This country produces ſaltpetre, ſilver, tin, and a great quantity of ivory, all which the Portugueſe endeavour to purchaſe, as alſo a great quantity of ſkins of all ſorts. It is one of the richeſt countries in beaſts of all kinds, and affords its inhabitants the means of ſubſiſtence without much labour. Of the elephant and rhinoceros it ſeems, as it were, the native home, for they are met with in large herds; but the breeding of cattle is not in repute, the fleſh of wild beaſts being generally eaten.

The kings of Angola were formerly ſubject to the ſovereigns of Congo; but the preſent king ſeparated from them, aſſerted his liberty, and thus obtained the love and veneration of his ſubjects, inſomuch that women and children take the field whenever war is declared againſt him. He has alſo a court, conſiſting of twenty-four *manis*, fifty prieſts, and two hundred and fifty ſoldiers armed with muſkets, which they uſe with great dexterity, and which were taken in a ſudden attack made on the Portugueſe in 1763.—Each city is ſuperintended by two *manis*, and every village by one; who, however, cannot judge any cauſe, but muſt make a report to the king, and receive his deciſion. At this time the king was about thirty-ſix years old, wore long blue breeches and a red cloak, made of bad materials. He is an enemy to the Portugueſe, and to all Chriſtians; he therefore reſtrains their liberty of trading in his territories, and ſeems only waiting a proper opportunity entirely to prohibit their entering his dominions.

The military force conſiſts of fifty thouſand well diſciplined infantry; but there is no cavalry, owing to the ſcarcity of horſes, their increaſe being prevented by the great number of wild beaſts. Buffaloes are uſed for military operations, and to carry the baggage.

The king generally gives audience in the open air, ſurrounded by his body-guard, and officers holding drawn ſwords in their hands. Theſe latter he calls *fidalgos* †, and the former *mocarani* (the beſt ſoldiers,) though they never fight in the field. The prieſts, who are called *evanga*, are

* I ſince found that the chief was right, and that, according to the laws of the land, it is his place to receive ſtrangers; he having the ſuperintendence of the public granaries, from which he may take corn for their uſe.

† Portugueſe word, ſignifying noblemen.

are next in rank to the king; and after them is the *tambocado*, or chief juſtice, before whom the *manis* are obliged to lay their reports for further inveſtigation; after which this officer lays them before the king, or cauſes them to be preſented by the prieſts.

The Angolans do not pray to idols, though they worſhip the ſun and moon as the ſupreme divinities; and each change of the latter is celebrated as a holyday, when no one can go a-hunting. Days of penitence, however, are appointed when ſtorms ariſe; for then they ſay the great lord is angry. On theſe occaſions they refrain from all food, and quit their huts, eſpecially when it thunders during the night; lying down with their faces on the ground till the ſtorm is paſt. The harveſt-feaſt continues three days, and is celebrated with the greateſt rejoicings. The Angolans are pagans, yet circumciſion prevails; and there are huts devoted to the ſervice of God, where, on the days appointed by the prieſts, religious aſſembles are held.

The regulation of domeſtic affairs is very ſimple; and although nature has provided wild beaſts of numerous ſpecies, and various kinds of fruit, yet the inhabitants live very poorly. Agriculture is purſued in very few places; but barley, Indian corn, and a ſpecies of millet, are ſown, and the gourds and water-melons are alſo very good. Of muſcles the inhabitants are extremely fond, and travel many miles to ſeek them.

Marriages are here attended with many ceremonies. A prieſt bleſſes the young couple, who ſit upon the ground, with certain forms which no one underſtands, then walks ſeveral times round them with his ſtaff, and drives the evil ſpirits away. The family then light a fire, in which this ſtaff is burnt to aſhes, and being mixed in milk, is bleſſed by the prieſt and ſwallowed by the young couple. This is done to favour fecundity, and avert various evils. Polygamy is permitted and cuſtomary; but open divorces are not allowed, although many women are compelled by ill-treatment to leave their huſbands.

Children are here carefully brought up, being inſtructed by the prieſts in writing and in the laws and religion of the country. For paper the Angolans uſe the ſkin of a beaſt, covered with ſoot and fat, and for pens they employ a ſharp-pointed bone. Inſtruction is given in the open air; and I obſerved that the children are here much more attentive than in many German ſchools. All boys belong to the king, who cauſes them, when grown up, to be taught the uſe of arms, for which the father receives a certain bounty; as for example, to every one that brings in a grown-up ſon, a year's ſubſiſtence is given. To provide for this heavy expenſe, the king takes a third of the produce of the chaſe, of all booty, of the harveſt, and of all other grains.

The dreſs of the Angolans is very various; many of them only wearing aprons of palm-leaves, and others adding an aſh-coloured cloak, made of bad cloth or linen, purchaſed of the Portugueſe. Others wear ſkins of various beaſts on their backs: their hair is not long, but curly, and they adorn it with muſcle-ſhells, chaplets, and other ornaments, purchaſed of the Portugueze: they paint their cheeks blue or red; and, their nails being never cut, the fingers of thoſe, who, in order to make a brilliant appearance in public, ſecure them from accidents, reſemble the talons of an eagle.

Toward the natives of Africa the Angolans are very hoſpitable, but to Chriſtians they will not give a night's lodging, nor do they willingly permit them to enter their country; to avoid which, they carry the merchandiſe to be exchanged to the Portugueſe,

gueſe, and bring back what they purchaſe. The Portugueſe factories of Loanda and Gambamba are alſo obliged to ſend envoys twice a year to the king, at his reſidence called Manpango, to appeaſe him in ſome degree, as he will not ſuffer ſo many of his ſubjects to be kidnapped and enſlaved. But ſhould an alliance, that has been projected, be formed between this prince and the king of Mataman, the Portugueſe may, in all probability, be treated in this country as they were at Japan.

The Kingdoms of Malemba and Cacongo.

In this place it may be proper to ſay ſomething concerning the nation, deſcribed to be ſo ſavage, I was now viſiting.—The tract of country inhabited by them is divided into three parts; and, though mountainous, is yet very fruitful. Their minerals are copper, lead, tin, and a ſmall matter of gold duſt. The ſoil produces pulſe, Turkiſh corn, millet, gourds, the ſugar-cane, and tobacco. Here is alſo made a very tolerable palm-wine, and an excellent liquor from the expreſſed juice of plumbs. The profits ariſing from cotton are at preſent but trifling, as, from the perpetual wars with the neighbouring nations, the culture of it is much diminiſhed and impeded: thus, for inſtance, in 1780, the fine foreſt near the city Alimthangoy, or Ango, ſix miles long, and nearly as broad, which uſed to produce great quantities of cotton, was entirely burnt. Animals, both wild and tame, are found in great abundance; as elephants, highly prized for their ivory, ranoſters, lions, tigers, and wolves, in the ſkins whereof a great trade is carried on to Malemba, the emporium of commerce in this country, and there ſold to the Europeans, particularly the Dutch. Beſides theſe, here are buffaloes, oxen, peacocks, oſtriches, red and blue ſtriped rock doves, of extraordinary ſize, pheaſants, &c. The hares of this country which are called mazato, are as large as the Weſt Indian ſilk hares; but their fur, as well as the wool of the ſheep, which reſemble our hounds, is entirely uſeleſs. The great lake above the town of Malemba yields excellent fiſh, and particularly very large and well-taſted ſhell-fiſh.—The three diviſions of the country are: 1. The upper part, bordering on the ſea, belongs to the Portugueſe. 2. The middle region, inhabited by the Malembaneſe themſelves who dwell in the heart of the country, and on the weſtern ſide, are contiguous to the Portugueſe compting houſes. 3. The third, or lower part, is the kingdom of Cacongo. Both theſe nations, about a hundred and fifty years ago, were under the dominion of a king; but in the ſequel, ſome great men of the court of Loango, taking advantage of the ſloth and careleſſneſs of that monarch, raiſed an army for the purpoſe of erecting kingdoms for themſelves; and thus were formed the kingdoms of Malemba and Cacongo, which, however, ſince that period, have undergone ſeveral revolutions.

The two principal nations, which ſet bounds to the uſurpations of the Portugueſe, are able to bring into the field, including the auxiliaries furniſhed them by the neighbouring nations in amity with them, thirty thouſand fighting men, whoſe weapons conſiſt ſolely of bows and arrows, and who have ſhown themſelves brave on all occaſions. The army conſiſts entirely of infantry.—Their religion, which is paganiſm, is not burdened with ceremonies, nor degraded by idolatry, as they admit only of one ſupreme being, whom they adore by ſupplications, morning and evening daily, in temples meanly conſtructed: the prieſts have no influence whatever in the government, neither are they ſo highly revered as in other heatheniſh nations. The Portugueſe have taken great

great pains to diſſeminate Chriſtianity in theſe parts, but without ſucceſs. From what I could learn, it was chiefly the numerous ceremonies, but more eſpecially the dogmas which human reaſon cannot comprehend, that deterred the heathens, accuſtomed to a ſimple worſhip, from adopting Chriſtianity.——Buildings for ſchools are here not ſeen, as the children are inſtructed in a verdant lawn under the open ſky. The art of writing has been long known among them, the leaves of the palm ſerving them inſtead of paper, and for pens they uſe the ſmall bones of birds or of fiſh.—The colour of the inhabitants is properly dark brown rather than reddiſh, and gives them a wild look. In their perſons they are moſtly large and ſtout, having large eyes, long hair, which they ornament with little bones and ſhells, flat noſes, and thick pouting lips. All the inhabitants go naked as low as the waiſt, round which they wear aprons of ſkins or palm-leaves. Thoſe who live in the vicinity of the Portugueſe poſſeſſions, wear aprons of blue ſtriped linen, which is as thin as our boulting-cloth: the women are only diſtinguiſhable by having the hair braided in five or ſix treſſes, which they twiſt round the head, and decorate with ſhells, bones, and particularly with glaſs beads: they all ſmear their bodies with greaſe, obtained by broiling the ſheep-tails, which continues always in a fluid ſtate. I myſelf was obliged to comply with this diſguſting practice. My ſkin was ſo ſcorched by the ſun as to cauſe me conſiderable pain.—The houſes are built of reeds, wood, and clay, occaſionally even of rough ſtone, but are very like the common huts, with a circular roof, in which an aperture is made for letting out the ſmoke.—Their ordinary food is curdled milk, meal, fiſh, and the fleſh of animals they take by hunting.—Of tame beaſts they ſlay none except on holydays.—The people in towns live better than thoſe of the villages. Culinary veſſels are known, though little in uſe, as they are ſo ſtrongly attached to their old hereditary way of dreſſing their food. In no other territory of Africa is hoſpitality carried to ſo high a degree as here. A traveller that is unacquainted with the country is never allowed to purſue his journey alone, but is always accompanied either to ſome other village, or to a ſpot whence he can no longer miſtake his way.—The people are in general good-humoured and kind, cheerfully imparting to others of what they have, and abſolutely refuſing to receive any acknowledgment. Injuries are acutely felt, and jealouſy is univerſally prevalent. If a man have but the ſlighteſt ſurmiſe that his wife has a private underſtanding with another, or eſteems him in ever ſo ſmall a degree, ſhe is obliged to attend him every where, that ſhe may have no opportunity of being faithleſs to him.—Moſt of the men are employed in the chace and the fiſhery, and exerciſe themſelves in arms. Some make earthen wares, others forge arms, and others again weave nets.

I travelled with my guide through the villages Magay, Ahala, and Seehang, and ſpent the night in the town of Kungoha. This is ſituate in a marſhy diſtrict, at the foot of a ſmall chain of mountains. I counted here about two hundred and ſeventy miſerable houſes, and found ſtinking water, fetched from the diſtance of a mile and a half from the town: the generality of the inhabitants are miners, chiefly working in the adjacent mountains. Maſavah, king of Cacongo, is lord of the town, where he keeps two judges, who in ſome ſort form the magiſtracy. I was very well received, though I perceived a neceſſity for proſecuting my journey the next morning, as I was taken for a white ſlave, and a deſire

to

to detain me was very apparent; however, on ſliding a guilder into the hand of the judge, he ſuffered me to depart.

The Yaganeſe.

The Yaganeſe, a ſmall and poor nation, for the moſt part dwell in foreſts, living on tree-fruits and roots. The chaſe is not very productive to them, as the tigers are in ſuch abundance as to let no other animal become numerous. Only elephants and tigers are met with in any quantity; in exchange for the teeth of the former the people get javelins and hunting-ſpears.—The tract of country inhabited by this nation is properly a part of Malemba; but they made themſelves independent, and poſſeſs eight villages, which lie ſo, that the inhabitants of them may in one day aſſemble together on the ſame ſpot. —Every village has a chieftain, choſen from among the valianteſt. Concerning the origin of this nation I was not able to learn any thing: to me it ſeems not unlikely that they are deſcended from that of Kongo. The number of fighting men, according to their account, is about a thouſand, and they boaſt much of the bravery of their people. The king of Cacongo, who is ſtyled protector and ſovereign of the Yaganeſe, can only rely upon the aid and aſſiſtance of this nation ſo long as he eſteems and honours them; they never receive any arbitrary commands from him. Notwithſtanding that he has far more warriors in his own country, yet he could do this ſmall nation but little harm, were he never ſo much inclined to injure them, as they dwell on mountains, in foreſts, and other hiding-places: they are accuſed of being much addicted to robbery, and even of feeding on human fleſh. I never perceived the ſmalleſt indications of this; though they told me ſeveral times that the neighbouring Monomotapans never failed to thieve whenever they had an opportunity, and even devoured the fleſh of their captives: the people here likewiſe are hoſpitable, preſenting ſtrangers with the beſt of what their country affords. Travellers who confidently put themſelves under their protection, are ſure that no injury will be done them.—They have neither king nor prieſts, living in perfect ſimplicity of manners, and in conformity with the dictates of nature. If one diſtrict be deficient in water, they go northwards, particularly to a branch of the river Bambo, which has water the whole year through: the children grow up without any tuition, and their formation is left entirely to themſelves: the employment of the men, hunting excepted, is altogether inſignificant: the women bring home wood, feed the fire, and go out to gather fruits. No mats or aprons are here made; the people ſleep on ruſhes, and go quite naked. Moſt of them lie in a ſtate of total inaction on their ſedgy couch frequently all day and all night, and I may ſafely affirm, that here are found the larzieſt people in all Africa.—I ſaw no religious rites among them, nor could I learn that they ever obſerved any.—The chieftain invited me to ſtay as long with him as I pleaſed, ſaying, "Stay here, "ſtay, ſtranger; while thou art here "it will go well with us, and thou "ſhalt not ſtarve." Of the latter I was not quite certain; for on hot days theſe folks ate little or nothing, but continued lying idly on the ſtraw; I was obliged therefore to go and look out for fruits and roots for my own ſuſtenance; and to avoid becoming as lazy as they were, I made acquaintance with a girl who carved figures on bleached bones. She buried the bones in moiſt ſand, then taking them out, ſhe laid them to heat in the ſun, which, with the moiſture, exhaled all their impurities; which done, ſhe, with ſtones, carved on them various kinds of figures. She was ſo ready and ingenious

nious at this, that there are perhaps numbers of tolerable artists who would find it difficult to imitate her work.—Concubinage is here denied to none, it being accounted a natural want which no one ought to resist. —I tarried till the end of the year with this good-natured people, even went out with them sometimes against their enemies, and assisted in carrying off a couple of war-buffalos *. They were afterwards slaughtered, and eaten at the feast in celebration of the victory. On testifying my design of leaving them to prosecute my journey, most of the inhabitants of the village exhibited evident signs of sorrow; and when I asked them to show me the direct road to the kingdom of Massi, numbers of them offered to conduct me to the borders. They gave me a quantity of dried roots and a water-pouch † for my journey.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR MARCH 1801; WITH AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE RED COLOUR OF THE MOON IN LUNAR ECLIPSES.

AS the eclipses of the moon, and the immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites, afford the easiest and most accurate method of finding the longitude of places at land; it is much to be wished that those who have sufficient abilities, and proper opportunities, for observing these phenomena with accuracy, would turn more of their attention to this subject, and exert themselves in improving the geography of their country, which is far from being exactly ascertained. The writer of these remarks, indeed, has often observed, that the longitude and latitude of some of the most considerable towns in Scotland, as found in several of those charts which pretend to the greatest accuracy, are very distant from the truth; and, from observations which he has himself made, that they sometimes differ from their true situation about a whole degree in longitude, and fifteen minutes in latitude. The geography of Scotland being so badly settled, it is to be expected that those who are anxious for its improvement, will avail themselves of the opportunities, which the eclipse of the moon, the emersions of the satellites of Jupiter, and the three occultations which are to take place during the ensuing month, afford

* I ought to have described them before. They are trained up from their infancy to this purpose; first, by splitting their horns into several parts, and gradually bending them forwards distinctly, which gives the animal a formidable appearance. Then they are so tamed and taught, that, on being goaded with a sharp-pointed stick, by a man either sitting on their back or coming behind them, they run forwards with all speed. In battle they are thus pushed on amidst the enemy, where they do much mischief, by overthrowing or maiming whatever they meet, with the numerous ends of their horns. It is common to hang a doubly-folded piece of the hide of an elephant before the head and the breast, to prevent the javelins from wounding them so much, and likewise that they may not be terrified at seeing the host of enemies that rush upon them.

† These pouches are made of the entrails and bowels of the elephant, rubbed out with ashes and dried in the air. They serve for carrying water, particularly in travelling. When filled with water, they are tied round the body, and when the traveller is in want of fresh water, he suspends them in the air between two pieces of wood or two trees, that the water may be cooled. These sacks or pouches are of infinite use to travellers in these parts, as by their means they have always a refreshing draught at hand.

Ed. Mag. Feb. 1801.

afford for attaining this desirable end.

In eclipses of the moon, and of Jupiter's satellites, the longitude of any place is deduced immediately, by taking the difference between the time when any of these phenomena happen at that place, and the time here set down *. But in occultations of the fixed stars and planets, the process is a little more laborious; and though this method is more accurate than any other, yet on account of the labour necessary for calculating the parallaxes of the moon in longitude and latitude, and for deducing the time of the true conjunction from the beginning and end of the occultation, it is not so convenient for general practice, and is made use of only by such as are skilled in astronomical calculations. Those, however, who have sufficient leisure for making the necessary calculations, will find two methods in the *Astronomie de La Lande* for finding the longitude of a place by an occultation, when the time of the star's immersion and emersion are given; and he will also see one of them exemplified in the fourth volume of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, in the determination of the longitude and latitude of *Aberdeen*, by *Dr Mackay*.

Having made these general observations on the necessity of improving the geography of Scotland, and hinted at the means best calculated for promoting this end, it may perhaps be proper to attempt an explanation of the cause of that red colour with which the *Moon* is affected when deprived of the light of the *Sun*, by the interposition of the *Earth*; both because this appearance will be seen in the approaching eclipse of the moon and because most of those who have enquired into the cause of this phenomenon, will have found very little satisfaction in all those hypotheses which attempt to account for this colour, by supposing, that the sun's rays are reflected to the moon by certain particles of matter flying about the earth's shadow; that the moon is enlightened by the fixed stars and planets†; that this red colour is the native light of the moon; that it is caused by the inflection of light; or that it arises from the refraction of the solar rays during their passage through the atmosphere ‡. For tho' we even suppose that each of these causes concur in producing the effect, this only proves that the moon should be visible in lunar eclipses; but that it should appear of a reddish colour, is a circumstance which cannot be inferred from any of the above-mentioned causes, but, depending on different principles, requires a different method of explanation.

That the rays of the sun incline more and more to red, in proportion to the length of the tract of air through which they pass, is a circumstance which may be inferred, not only from actual experience, but from the very nature of light and air. In order to prove this proposition from the first of these sources of argument, we may remark, that when the sun and moon are near the horizon, they always appear of a reddish colour, because the rays which they emit pass through a long tract of air; and in proportion as their altitude increases, this red colour becomes less intense, because the tract of air, through which the solar and lunar rays

* The *first* and *second* satellites are most proper for this purpose; not only because their theory is much more perfect than that of the other two, but because it is very difficult to observe the exact time when the *third* and *fourth* satellites enter into, and emerge from the shadow of *Jupiter*.

† Gregory's Astronomy, v. I. B. I. Prop. 18.

‡ Wolfii Opera. Math. T. II. p. 468. Regnault's Physics, v. 3. p. 274. Whiston's Astronomical Lectures, Lect. XII. Lemma. 13.—Gravesend, 8vo. 331.

rays are tranſmitted, is gradually diminiſhing in length. To the ſame purpoſe it was obſerved by Dr Halley, when he was in a diving bell, at a conſiderable depth in the ſea, that every thing around him was of a dark reddiſh hue, and that this red colour grew more and more intenſe, in proportion to his diſtance from the ſurface of the ſea. Now this obſervation proves, that through a long tract of water the leaſt refrangible rays are tranſmitted, while the more refrangible ones are reflected *; and, by reaſoning from analogy, we might naturally conclude, without any danger of error, that the ſame thing ſhould take place in any other fluid or tranſparent ſolid, and conſequently that it ſhould take place in air. In addition to theſe arguments, there is another which may in ſome meaſure be conſidered as the *experimentum crucis*, both becauſe it is calculated to prove the point in queſtion, and becauſe it is excellently adapted to illuſtrate thoſe which have been already advanced. In a miſty night, where a long row of lamps can be ſeen, moſt readers will have remarked that the colour of thoſe which are near the eye is almoſt white, and that it gradually approaches more and more to red, in proportion to the length of the tract of air through which the light is tranſmitted before it reaches the eye of the obſerver; till at laſt, when the tract of air becomes exceedingly long, the red rays are themſelves reflected, and the moſt diſtant lamps become inviſible. Theſe three arguments, combined with many others, nearly of a ſimilar nature, which frequently occur, afford ſtrong grounds for believing the truth of the propoſition, that the ſolar rays incline more and more to red in proportion to the length of the tract of air through which they paſs; and this will be ſtill farther confirmed by a conſideration of the phyſical qualities of light and air.

It is well known, that a beam of white light is compoſed of ſeven primary colours; that the blue rays are the moſt refrangible, or the moſt liable to be bent out of their rectilineal direction by the action of the refracting medium through which they paſs, and that the red rays are the leaſt refrangible. And from this circumſtance philoſophers juſtly infer, that the particles, of which red light is compoſed, are either greater than the violet particles, or that they move with greater velocity. But ſince the momentum, or quantity of motion, of any body, is in the compound ratio of its quantity of matter, and of the velocity with which it moves; and ſince, when the quantities of matter are equal, the momenta are as the velocities; and, on the other hand, when the velocities are equal, the momenta are as the quantities of matter †; it follows, whether we ſuppoſe the red to be greater than the violet particles, or to move with greater rapidity, that there is the ſame proportion between the momenta of the red and violet particles, and that the momentum of a red particle exceeds that of a violet particle. From theſe obſervations it is evident, that, when a beam of white light is tranſmitted through a long tract of air, which conſiſts of particles placed at a diſtance from each other ‡, the blue particles of which this beam is partly compoſed, moving

* This obſervation, by the bye, accounts very clearly for the colour of the ſea: for ſince the *red*, or leaſt refrangible rays, are tranſmitted, whilſt the *blue*, or moſt refrangible rays, are reflected; it is evident, that the ſea muſt aſſume the ſame colour with the reflected rays by which it is viſible, and conſequently muſt appear of a *greeniſh* or *blueiſh* colour.

† Vid. Keil's Introd. Nat. Phil. Lect. ix.

‡ This is evident from its being capable of compreſſion and dilatation.

ing with leſs force than the red ones, will be more liable to be ſtopped in their paſſage, and leſs able to diſplace the particles of air, which oppoſe their progreſs, than the red particles, which, being endued with a much greater quantity of motion, will be more able to overcome all oppoſition, and leſs liable to be obſtructed by the intervention of any of thoſe particles of which the atmoſphere is compoſed; that is, more blue rays will be reflected than red ones, and more red rays will be tranſmitted than violet ones *; conſequently the beam of light will incline to a reddiſh colour †.

In order, then, to apply theſe obſervations to the ſolution of the phenomenon, let us ſuppoſe, that the atmoſphere does not bend the incident rays of light from their rectilineal direction, but that they paſs through it without ſuffering any refraction; then it is evident, from the above remarks, that the earth's ſhadow ‡ will be ſurrounded by a ring of red light, which will gradually turn leſs and leſs intenſe on its convex ſide, till it terminate in perfect white; becauſe thoſe rays, which paſs neareſt the earth, having the longeſt tract of air to traverſe, will incline moſt to a red colour, and in proportion as the diſtance of the paſſing rays from the earth increaſes, the ſhorter is the tract of air through which they have to paſs, and the nearer will they approach to white; till, at laſt, thoſe which fall upon the upper parts of the atmoſphere, having a very ſhort tract of air to traverſe, will be almoſt perfectly white. But ſince the ſolar light, which is incident upon the atmoſphere, muſt be deflected from its rectilineal direction, this ring of coloured light, which would have ſurrounded the ſection of the earth's ſhadow, if the atmoſphere had no refractive power, muſt now be bent into the ſhadow, and diffuſed over it in ſuch a manner, that, falling on the moon and being reflected to the earth, it gives her that obſcure red colour with which ſhe is affected in lunar eclipſes.

But beſides this general explanation of the phenomenon, there are ſeveral concomitant circumſtances, which would require a more particular illuſtration. In the lunar eclipſe, for inſtance, which happened on the 23d December 1703, the moon ſeems to have had different degrees of obſcurity at different places §. At *Arles* it appeared brown; at *Avignon* it had a reddiſh colour; and at *Marſeilles* it diſappeared altogether ‖. Now the firſt remark that ſtrikes a perſon wiſhing to account for this diverſity

* This reaſoning, *a priori*, from the nature of light and air, is not only a ſtrong argument for proving the propoſition under conſideration, but alſo points out the reaſon why a beam of light paſſing through a long tract of air ſhould incline to red. And by means of this propoſition Mr Melville accounts very ingeniouſly for that beautiful diverſity of colours, with which the morning and evening clouds are affected; and the explanation, which he gives, affords much greater ſatisfaction than that of Sir Iſaac Newton (Optics p. 228.) who thought that the colours of the clouds depend on the different ſize of the globules into which the vapours are condenſed. See Prieſtley on Viſion, vol. ii. p. 446.

† That this concluſion is juſt, may be proved by experiment. After having formed the coloured ſpectrum by means of a priſm, ſtop the blue rays, and, with a convex lens, collect the other rays into a focus; then the colour of theſe when collected will incline to red, which will become more intenſe in proportion to the quantity of rays that are ſtopped.

‡ By the earth's ſhadow is here meant a ſection of it, ſuch as is generally repreſented in the projection of lunar eclipſes.

§ Riccioius Almag. Nov. lib. 4. c. 6. Schol. 4.

‖ Hiſt. de l'Acad. Royal de Sciences, 1704. p. 72. Regnault's Phyſics, v. 3. p. 277.

diverſity of colour, is, that, at the time of the eclipſe, the moon may have been near the horizon at one of theſe places, and farther from it at another; but, in the preſent caſe, this does not apply, for the difference between the longitudes of *Arles* and *Marſeilles* is ſo ſmall, being only 2'..55", that no viſible difference of colour could, on that account, be produced. There is another circumſtance, alſo, which might, at firſt ſight, appear ſufficient to account for this diverſity of colour; and that is, that the atmoſphere might be more loaded with vapours at one place than at another; but neither does this circumſtance apply in the preſent caſe, for in the paſſage, juſt quoted from *Wolfius*, we are informed, that, at *Marſeilles*, where the moon diſappeared altogether, the air was not in the leaſt degree loaded with vapours, but, on the contrary, that the ſky was quite clear. Concerning the cauſe, indeed, of the weſtern half of the moon appearing red, while the other half was dark, and of her total diſappearance, we muſt confeſs our ignorance, and wait with patience till more obſervations ſhall be made, which may afford ſufficient data for obtaining a ſatisfactory explanation. In the mean time, the following remarks, which are offered merely by way of conjecture, may probably help us to underſtand the cauſe of the total diſappearance of the moon at *Marſeilles*. It is evident, that the beams of light which, by their paſſage thro' the atmoſphere, are inclined to red, and by its action are bent into the earth's ſhadow, muſt croſs each other in ſome point ſituated in the axis of this ſhadow, and, conſequently become divergent. Now, if we ſuppoſe the moon to tranſit the earth's ſhadow beyond the interſection of theſe beams, it is manifeſt, that there will be a certain place, during the moon's paſſage through the ſhadow, where its weſtern half ſhould appear red, while the other half is dark; and that a little afterwards the moon ſhould totally diſappear. This was exactly the caſe at *Marſeilles*, but as the moon did not diſappear at *Arles* and *Avignon*, ſomething is ſtill wanting to complete the explanation, which will probably remain among the deſiderata of philoſophy as long as the invention of a perpetual motion, the diſcovery of the longitude, or the quadrature of the circle.

March, 1801.

From the ſeventh of this month till the beginning of April, all the ſix planets may be ſeen above the horizon at the ſame time, about ſix or ſeven o'clock in the evening. At this time they have all north declination and north latitude; and, what is ſtill more curious and uncommon, all the planets will ſet after the ſun in the ſame order as they lie in the ſyſtem, firſt *Mercury*, then *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and laſtly the *Georgium Sidus*.

Monday, March 2*d.*

At 11^h..27'..1", the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow, which at that time lies to the left hand of the planet; and about two hours after, viz. at 1^h..24'..0", next morning, the ſecond ſatellite will alſo emerge. At eight o'clock in the ſame evening the fourth ſatellite will be found on the eaſt, and the third on the weſt ſide of the planet, nearly at equal diſtances.

Wednesday. March 4*th.*

The third ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 8^h..19'..32"

p. 277. Luna A. 1703, d. 23. Decembris deficiens in totali obſcuratione *Arelati* fulva et fuſca, *Avenione* contra rubicunda et tranſparens, non ſecus ac ſi ſplendor ſolis quodammodo tranſpareret, *Maſſiliæ* vero pars ejus, caurum reſpiciens ſubrubens, oppoſita valde obſcura cernebatur, tandemque ultimo in loco cælo quamvis maxime ſereno prorſus diſparebat. Wolfii Opera Mathematica. T. 2. p. 462.

32″, and after being eclipſed for the ſpace of 3ʰ..32′..6″, it will emerge from behind the ſhadow of the planet at 11ʰ..51′..40″. About a quarter of an hour before the immerſion of this ſatellite, the fourth and firſt ſatellites are on the left of Jupiter, the fourth being neareſt him, and the ſecond on the right hand of the planet.

Monday, March 9th.

The firſt ſatellite will emerge from the ſhadow of Jupiter at 13ʰ..23′ 25″.

Wednesday, March 11th.

The firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 7ʰ..52′..32″; and at 12ʰ..20′..29″ the third ſatellite will immerge into the ſhadow of the planet. Immediately before the emerſion of the firſt ſatellite, the third and fourth will be found to the weſt of Jupiter, the third being neareſt him; and the ſecond is inviſible on the face of the planet.

Friday, March 13th.

Mercury is at his greateſt elongation from the ſun, and may be ſeen in the weſt after the ſun is ſet. He comes to the meridian at 1ʰ..5′, and ſets at 7ʰ..22′.

At 10ʰ..9′..44″ in the ſame evening the fourth ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow; and about two hours before this emerſion the firſt and ſecond ſatellites are in conjunction on the eaſt ſide of the planet, and the third will be found at a greater diſtance on the ſame ſide.

Saturday, March 14th.

The ſun is eclipſed, inviſible at Edinburgh, but viſible to the inhabitants of north America. At 3ʰ..20′..41″, the time of conjunction; the longitude of the ſun and moon is 11ˢ..23°..36′..28″, and the moon's latitude 1°..24′ ſouth.

Monday, March 16th.

Venus is at her greateſt elongation from the ſun, and, when ſeen through a Teleſcope, will appear gibbous, like the moon when ſhe is nine days old; the diameter of the enlightened part being to the diameter of the obſcure part of her diſc as 838 to 362.

Wednesday, March 18th.

At 9ʰ..49′..22″ the firſt ſatellite will emerge from behind the ſhadow of Jupiter; and at eight o'clock in the ſame evening, the *fourth* ſatellite is to the eaſt of Jupiter, the *third* to the weſt; the *firſt* eclipſed, in his ſhadow, and the *ſecond* inviſible on the face of the planet.

Friday, March 20th.

The ſun enters Aries at 13ʰ..30′..54″.

At 8ʰ..2′..33″ the ſecond ſatellite will emerge from the ſhadow of Jupiter, and immediately after this emerſion, all the ſatellites are lying to the eaſt of Jupiter in the following order: The *ſecond* is neareſt the planet, then the *firſt*, then the *fourth*, and laſtly the *third*.

At 19ʰ..2′..0″ the Georgium Sidus is in oppoſition to the ſun.

Monday, March 23d.

At eight o'clock in the evening all the ſatellites of Jupiter are ſituated on the weſt ſide of the planet, and lie in the ſame order as they do in the ſyſtem, the firſt being neareſt Jupiter, and the fourth fartheſt from him.

Wednesday, March 25th.

At 11ʰ..46′..22″ the firſt ſatellite will emerge from behind the ſhadow of Jupiter.

Friday, March 27th.

At 10ʰ..42′..28″ the ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow; and about three hours before this emerſion the fourth ſatellite is ſituated to the weſt of Jupiter, and the firſt and third to the eaſt, the firſt being neareſt the body of the planet.

On the ſame evening the moon will eclipſe χ *Leonis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, whoſe longitude, according to the catalogue of Dr Bradley * is 5ˢ..11°..45′..20″, and latitude 1°..21′

* Publiſhed at the end of the Nautical Almanack for 1773.

21′..19″ north. The occultation begins at 15ʰ..37′..23″, at which time the ſtar is 11′..20″ ſouth of the moon's center; and the ſtar will emerge from behind the weſtern limb of the moon at 16ʰ..20′..39″, at which time it is 8′..16″ ſouth of the moon's center. The ſemidiameter of the moon, at the time of this occultation, is 15′..24″ her horizontal parallax 56′..34″, and ſhe comes to the meridian at 10ʰ..10′.

Saturday, March 28th.

The moon eclipſes δ *Virginis*, a ſtar of the third magnitude. Its longitude, at the time of this occultation, according to the obſervations of Dr Bradley, is 5ˢ..24°..20′..13″, and its latitude 41′..35″ north. At 14ʰ 38′..3″, when the eaſt limb of the moon firſt comes in contact with the ſtar, the ſtar is 12′..3″ north of her center; and at 16ʰ..19′..54″, when the ſtar emerges from behind the weſtern limb of the moon, it is 14′.. 19″ north of the moon's center. At the time of this occultation the horizontal parallax of the moon is 57′ ..12″, her ſemidiameter 15′..35″, and ſhe comes to the meridian at 10ʰ..55′.

Sunday, March 29th.

The moon will ſuffer a total, and nearly a central eclipſe, part of which will be viſible at Edinburgh. At 15ʰ 13′..41″ the moon enters into the earth's ſhadow. At 16ʰ..14′..11″ total darkneſs begins; at 17ʰ..5′..41″ the ſun and moon are in the oppoſite degree and minute of the ecliptic. The longitude of the ſun is then 0ˢ.. 9°..2′..6″ and that of the moon 6ˢ..9° ..2′..6″. The middle of the eclipſe happens at 17ʰ..5′..46″. The moon ſets at 17ʰ..30′. Total darkneſs ends at 17ʰ..57′..21″. The eclipſe ends at 18ʰ..58′..1″; and the digits eclipſed on the north ſide of the earth's ſhadow are 22°..10′. At the middle of this eclipſe, the moon is vertical to the inhabitants of Quito in Peru, ſouth America; and the eclipſe will conſequently be viſible to all the American continent, and the weſtern parts of Europe and Africa.

Monday, March 30th.

The moon will eclipſe α *Virginis*, commonly called *Spica*, or *Azimech*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude. At the time of this occultation its longitude is 6ˢ..21°..4′..16″, and its latitude 2° 2′..11″. At 13ʰ..40′..5″ when the ſtar firſt comes in contact with the eaſtern limb of the moon, it is 6′..20″ ſouth of the moon's center, and at 14ʰ ..51′..2″ when the ſtar emerges from behind the weſtern limb of the moon, it is about 30″ ſouth of the moon's center. At the time of this occultation the ſemidiameter of the moon is 15′..55″, her horizontal parallax, 58′..23″, and the time of her ſouthing, 12ʰ..23′.

D. B.

Edinburgh, Geo. Square,
February 18th 1801.

STORY OF PEROUROU, OR THE BELLOWS-MENDER *.

MY hiſtory is compoſed of the moſt ſingular circumſtances. Condemned by my birth to vegetate among beings of the moſt abject claſs, my elevation was the work of human malice. That vice of ſociety which ruins ſo many fortunes, laid the ſolid foundation of mine. I am married, rich, and happy, from having been the docile inſtrument of an extraordinary act of miſchievouſneſs.

I was born in one of thoſe little hamlets, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Montelemart. My father had many a fruitleſs effort to raiſe himſelf above indigence. His laſt reſource in his old age aroſe from the exerciſe of a talent, which he had acquired in his youth, that of a bellows-mender. This, though not a very brilliant occupation, was the profeſſion to which I was deſtined at that time of life when I was thought capable of earning my livelihood. Satisfied at firſt in following my buſineſs under the inſpection

* From Miſs Williams' 'Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions of the French Republic.'

inſpection of my father, nature had endowed me with diſpoſitions for induſtry, and I ſoon rivalled and even excelled my maſters. Ambition led me to imagine my talents were fitted for a wider ſphere, and ſome of my excurſions, as far as the gates of Montelemart, ſucceeded beyond my wiſhes. After furniſhing all I could ſpare for the ſupport of my father's old age, I found means to amaſs a little ſum of money, which enabled me to undertake a journey to Lyons. I made my appearance in that great city amply provided with ſuch articles as belonged to my profeſſion, and the public places and moſt crowded ſtreets ſoon reſounded with my cries. I was young, dexterous, and well-ſhaped; I ſold my wares rapidly, and became a general favourite with the chamber-maids, which was the utmoſt limits of my ambition.

Returning home late one evening to my little garret, which ſerved me for a warehouſe, as well as a lodging, I was accoſted by four well-dreſſed young men, who ſeemed to be taking an evening walk. We were in one of the moſt ſolitary ſtreets of the quarter of St Clair. They threw out a few pleaſantries on the lateneſs of the evening, accompanied by ſarcaſms on my profeſſion of bellows-mender, which I anſwered in a ſtyle of raillery, at which they appeared ſurpriſed. I ſaw them look at each other ſignificantly, and immediately after heard them ſay, "this is our man." I own that theſe words made me ſtart; finding myſelf alone in the dark without any means of reſiſtance, and at the mercy of four ſtout young men. What would become of me, was the reflection that occupied my mind; when one of them, who gueſſed at the cauſe of my terror, ſoon diſpelled it by accoſting me in a tone of affability; "Perourou," (the name which the people of Lyons give their bellows-menders,) "Perourou," ſaid he, "you probably have not ſupped, nor we either. Our ſupper is ready, will you go with us? Our intention is to do you more good than you have any idea of. Come, and ſup with us; and after ſupper we will talk with you. Do not be afraid, we are gentlemen, if you will not enter into our ſchemes, we ſhall only require your promiſe of ſecrecy, which you will run no riſk in keeping."

There was ſomething in the voice of the perſon who ſpoke to me, as well as in the propoſition itſelf, ſo ſeducing, that I accepted the offer without heſitation. My new acquaintances, after having made me croſs ſeveral ſtreets, brought me into an apartment elegantly furniſhed, where we found ſix other young men, who ſeemed to have been waiting for them impatiently. A ſhort explanation took place concerning me, and we ſat gaily down to ſupper. I had the honour of making the company laugh by ſome of my arch obſervations, and confirmed them in the good opinion with which it was neceſſary they ſhould be impreſſed before they would come to a further explanation. The ſervants withdrew, after placing the deſert on the table, and during five minutes a profound ſilence prevailed throughout the aſſembly, which till then had been ſufficiently noiſy.

At length he who preſided at the repaſt, addreſſed me in the following words: "The ten perſons with whom you have ſupped, are all citizens of Lyons. We are engravers, our joint profits with what we obtain from our families, afford us an eaſy independence, and we alſo acquire by our talents a conſiderable ſhare of reputation. The happineſs we enjoyed has been lately diſturbed by love on the one ſide, and pride on the other. In the ſtreet of St Dominic lives a picture merchant, who is himſelf an ordinary perſonage, but who has a daughter eminently beautiful. The city of Lyons, extenſive as it is, contains not another maſterpiece worthy of being placed on a level with this charming creature. Poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment, and endowed with every grace, all her amiable qualities are ſhaded by one ſingle defect, and that defect is inſupportable pride. Vain of being the object of general admiration, ſhe fondly imagines that none ought to aſpire to her hand under the rank of a prince. Her father, who is a tolerably good connoiſſeur in painting, but has a very limited underſtanding with reſpect to every thing elſe, has entirely ſpoiled her by adulation, amounting almoſt to idolatry. Novels, her looking-glaſs, and habitual incenſe from all around her, have raiſed ſelf-love into vanity, and vanity into arrogance, and the moſt lofty diſdain toward all who are not decorated with the marks of opulence, or the diſtinctions of rank. I had the honour (for why ſpeak in the third perſon, when

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it is my own hiſtory which I am relating,) I had the honour of engaging her notice, from my connections in buſineſs with her father. Sometimes ſhe accorded me the ſingular privilege of giving me her hand at a ball, or of attending her to the theatre. Theſe ſlight favours turned my brain; I thought myſelf beloved becauſe I was preferred to others, and ventured to unfold my pretenſions to her father, who lent a favourable ear to my offers. Indeed, my family, profeſſion, fortune, and ſituation, gave me a right to preſume that my alliance would be agreeable to the young lady. Judge of my ſurpriſe when, on the firſt overture reſpecting marriage, the inſolent girl, in my preſence, anſwered her father in a tone of the moſt haughty arrogance, "Do you think, Sir, that a young woman like me was born for nothing better than an engraver?"

I confeſs that this inſolent and imprudent remark extinguiſhed every ſentiment of love in my boſom, and love, when fled, is eaſily followed by a deſire of revenge. "My friends, I exclaimed, to thoſe who now ſurround us, "this diſdainful girl has, in my perſon, committed a general outrage againſt us all. Eſpouſe my cauſe, and let us form ſuch a plan as ſhall ſerve to ſhew her, that ſhe has not indeed been born to the honour of becoming the wife of an engraver."

"Such is my hiſtory; do you feel ſufficient confidence, and think yourſelf endowed with ſufficient diſcretion to merit being raiſed above your preſent condition? Beneath the abject covering which now diſguiſes you, it is eaſy to diſcern that you have ſome ſoul, and no common ſhare of underſtanding. Will you venture to become the huſband of a charming woman, who, to attain perfection, wants only to have her pride mortified, and her vanity puniſhed?" "Yes," anſwered I, with firmneſs, "I perfectly comprehend the part which you would have me act, and I will fulfil it in ſuch a manner that you ſhall have no reaſon to bluſh for your pupil."

The following day we conferred together, as we did ever after, with extreme precaution. During a whole week, I bathed two hours morning and evening, to get rid of my tinkering ſkin, and complexion. In the interval of bathing, the moſt elegant hair-dreſſer of Lyons gave my long treſſes the form moſt in faſhion. My ten friends furniſhed me with aſſortments of the fineſt linen, and the moſt elegant dreſſes for the various ſeaſons; and were ſoon ſo fond of their work, that we became inſeparable. Almoſt their whole time was employed in giving me inſtructions. One taught me to read, another to write; another ſome notions of drawing, a few leſſons in muſic, a little in ſhort of every thing; ſo that during three months, my time, thoughts, and attention, were wholly abſorbed in my ſtudies, and I ſoon perceived that this kind of life ſuited perfectly my taſte. I felt the utmoſt ardour to carry to perfection theſe firſt rudiments of my new education, which had become my chief delight; nature had furniſhed me not only with a diſpoſition for ſtudy, but with a memory ſo retentive, that my young friends obſerved with ſome aſtoniſhment the rapid progreſs of their diſciple.

At length they thought me ſufficiently accompliſhed to carry their projects into full execution, and I was removed from my little cloſet to take poſſeſſion of a ſpacious ſuit of apartments in one of the firſt hotels in Lyons. The bellows mender diſappeared altogether, to make way for the rich marquis of Rouperou, principal proprietor of the mines of Dauphiny. It was under this title that I preſented myſelf to the picture merchant, as a purchaſer who paid little attention to a few Louis, provided he met with pieces that were originals. A moſt perfect imitator of my experienced tutors, I had learnt to twirl my ſeals, diſplay my repeating watch with an air of indifference, ſhew the brilliant which I wore on my finger, or handle an elegant ſnuff-box, on which was painted a fancy-portrait, which I modeſtly obſerved was the picture of a beloved ſiſter.

I was deſirous of pleaſing, and eaſily ſucceeded; but it was not enough to impoſe on the father; in order to fulfil the views of my patrons, the daughter muſt alſo be deceived. While I was meditating on this point, the picture merchant gave me notice that he had juſt received a ſuperb collection of engravings from Rome, requeſting me to call the ſame morning, ſince he would not expoſe them to ſale, till I ſhould have made my choice.

I haſtened to his houſe, unconſcious of the fate that awaited me. Inſtead of being

being received as uſual, by the father, it was the daughter, whom till then I had in vain wiſhed to ſee, or rather it was beauty itſelf which ſtood before my eyes, in the form of that lovely young woman.

My dear friend, a feeling heart often beats under an unpoliſhed form. More ſuſceptible at my age of paſſion than of libertiniſm, my palpitating heart felt all the power of beauty. A new world unfolded itſelf before my eyes; I ſoon forgot my borrowed part; one ſentiment abſorbed my ſoul, one idea enchained my faculties. The charming Aurora perceived her triumph, and ſeemed to liſten with complacency to the incoherent expreſſions of paſſion which eſcaped my lips. That interview fixed my deſtiny for ever! all difficulties vaniſhed before the new emotions which animated my boſom—A ſingle inſtant inſpired me with the reſolution of devoting my days and nights to ſtudy, in order that, poſſeſſed of the advantages of knowledge, I might be leſs unworthy of the happineſs to which I aſpired.

Every morning I found ſome excuſe for a viſit to the picture merchant, every morning I had ſome new trinket to exhibit, or ſome object of taſte on which to conſult Aurora.

It was the ſeaſon of flowers, and I preſented her every day with a bouquet compoſed of ſuch as were beſt adapted to her ſtyle of beauty; my friends often joined in the ſonnet, or madrigal, of which I obtained the credit, and I ſometimes ſurpriſed the fine eyes of this charming young woman fixed on mine with an expreſſion of tender approbation.

Six months paſſed in this manner, the engravers being too deſirous of complete revenge to hazard loſing it by precipitation. Every evening they required an exact account of my conduct, with which they were ſo well ſatisfied, that they furniſhed me with funds far beyond the wants of the perſonage I repreſented.

I received at length a formal invitation from the picture merchant to a fete which he gave in the country, and of which I was led to think myſelf the hero. The vain beauty behaved ſo reſpectfully toward me, loaded me with ſuch diſtinguiſhed attentions, was ſo lovely, ſo enchanting, whether as miſtreſs of the fete, or its brighteſt ornament, that the moment we were alone, impelled by an emotion which I was unable to ſuppreſs, I threw myſelf at her feet, and made her an offer of marriage. She heard me with modeſt dignity, while a tear of joy, which dimmed for a moment her fine eyes, convinced me that pride was not the only feeling which agitated her heart—yet—I diſcovered that I was beloved.

After having deceived the daughter with reſpect to the perſon, it was neceſſary to blind the father with reſpect to the fortune. This was not difficult. Poſſeſſed of little penetration, he gave full credit to the ſtory I related of myſelf. My father, I told him, lived retired at his ſeat in the furtheſt part of Daupiny.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Poetry.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1801.

By H. J. Pye, Eſq. Poet-Laureat.

FROM delug'd Earth's uſurp'd domain,
When Ocean fought his native bed,
Emerging from the ſhrinking main
Rear'd many a mountain Iſle its head;
Encircled with a billowy zone,
Fair Freedom mark'd them for her own,
'Let the vaſt Continent obey
A ruthleſs maſter's iron ſway;
Uncheck'd by aught from Pole to Pole,
Where ſwoln Ambition's torrents roll,
Thoſe ſeats to tyrants I reſign;
Here be thy bleſt abode, the Iſland reign be mine.'

Hating the ſane, where Freedom ſat enſhrin'd,
Graſping at boundleſs empire o'er mankind;
Behold from Suſa's diſtant towers
The Eaſtern deſpot ſends his mighty powers,
Grecia, thro' all her rocky coaſt,
Aſtoniſh'd views the giant hoſt:
Not the ſam'd Strait, by bleeding heroes barr'd,
Nor Cecrop's walls, her hallow'd altars guard;
While each bold inmate of the Iſles,
On inroad's baffled effort ſmiles.
From every port, with cheering ſound,
Swells the vindictive Pæan round;

And

And Salamis proud, from her ſea-girt ſhore
Sees o'er the hoſtile fleet the indignant ſurges roar

Fiercer than Perſia's ſcepter'd Lord;
More numerous than th' embattled train,
Whoſe thirſty ſwarms the ſea broad rivers drain,
Lo! Gallia's plains diſgorge their maddening horde!
Wide o'er Europa's trembling lands,
Victorious ſpeed the murderous bands;
Where'er they ſpread their powerful ſway,
Fell deſolation marks their way:
Unburt, amid a warring world alone,
Britannia ſits ſecure, firm on her Iſland Throne.

When thunders roar, when light'nings fly,
When howling tempeſts ſhake the ſky,
Is more endear'd the ſheltering dome,
More ſweet the ſocial joy of home;
Fondly her eye, lo! Albion throws
On the tried partner of her weal and woes:
Each tie to cloſer union draws,
By mingled rights and mingled laws;
Then turns averſe from Gallia's guilty field,
And tears, with gen'rous pride, the lilies from her ſhield.

Albion and Erin's kindred race,
Long as your Siſter Iſles the ſeas embrace,
Long as the circling tides your ſhores that lave,
Waft your united banners o'er the wave;
Wide thro' the deep, commercial wealth to ſpread,
Or hurl deſtruction on the Oppreſſor's head:
May Heav'n, on each unconquer'd nation ſhow'r
Eternal concord, and increaſing pow'r.
And, as in Hiſtory's awful page,
Immortal virtue ſhall proclaim
To every clime, thro' ev'ry age,
Imperial George's patriot fame;
That parent care ſhall win her warmeſt ſmiles,
Which rear'd, mid Ocean's reign, the Empire of the Iſles.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO A ROBIN RED-BREAST,

On his coming to the Author's fire ſide in a ſtorm, December 13. 1800.

POOR, ſhiverin' Burdie! welcome here;
How terrified thy looks appear!
Thou to the fire wad fain draw near;
Yet daurna venture;
Trouth, thou haſt little thing to fear;
Sae bauldlie enter.

Nae ferlie thou'rt wi' fear oppreſs'd;
Thy little heartie canna reſt,
But *pittie, pattie,* 'gainſt thy breaſt
It quiverin' plays!—
A's ſtrange an' unco, little gueſt!
That thou ſurveys.

Thou kens ſou weel that man's thy fae:—
But fear na;—I am nane o' thae
Wha wad thy freedom tak away
By curſed art!—
Come, tak thy dinner;—then, gude day;
Like friends we'll part.—

Weel daubit, *Robin!*—there's ſome mair;
Baith *groats* an' *barley*, dinna ſpare:—
What, ſtartin!—binna blate nor ſcare
At aught about me!—
Your wilie, ſclentin een declare
Ye ha'ſlins doubt me.

Curſe on that Wretch! wha wad thee wrang
In *cruel cage!*—may mirth an' ſang
Ne'er ſoothe his ſaul, his friends amang,
In *ale-houſe* ſnug:
But *matrimonial diſcord* twang,
An' rive his lug!—

Stern *Winter*, wi' tyrannic ſway,
Has doft a' *Nature's* cleathin gay;
The flowers are dead which crown'd the *May*,
An' breath'd perfume;
Lang is the night, an' ſhort the day,
Wi' heavie gloom.

The faulded ſheep ſcarce mak a ſhift;
The bitter, blindin, whirlin drift,
Thro' ragged ſkeu, or chimlie rift,
The Cottage fills;
The lowrin Sun, far ſouth the lift,
Leans on the hills.

Nae mair the heights poor *Maukin* gains,
But cowrin near kail yards remains;
Nae mair the woods reſound the ſtrains
O' Melodie;
But Deſolation ſtauks the plains,
Wi' ruthleſs e'e!

Neceſſitie's a power, whaſe law
Maun be obey'd by grit an' ſma':
A lown, warm bield, unclad wi' ſnaw,
Thou coudna fin';
The open door thou fleelie ſaw,
An' ventur'd in.

While *Winter's* ſurlie tempeſts reign,
An' drive ye frae the wood an' plain,
Let a' the chitterin, tuneſu train
Here, wi' yourſel, come;
For you I'll ſtrow the little grain,
Wi' heartie welcome.

Me ye'll repay, whan in the Spring
Ye brawlie prune your gloſſie wing,

An'

An' wi' your mates, wild warblin, ſing
The groves amang;
Till echo mak the mountains ring,
Wi' love an' ſang.

Tho' Fortune now is frank an' kind,
I ablins yet thy fate may find;
Gude luck an' health nae man can bind,
Frae poortith free;
Sall I, then, hae a harden'd mind,
Poor Burd! to thee?

While *ſmilin Youth* dwalls in my bower,
An' Health, wi face nor ſad nor ſour,
May a' the moments in my power,
Wi' care, employ'd be
To mak ilk Creature bleſs the hour
Whan firſt he ſpied me.

For *thowleſs age*, wi' wrinkled brow,
An' dim, ſunk een, an' lvart pow,
An' goutie ſhanks, an' toothleſs mou,
An' falterin tongue,
May need the aid I gae to you
Whan ſtrang an' youug.

Then may na I, poor Burd! be driven,
I ike thee, to man to keep me livin;
But may my *anchor* be in heaven
Fix'd firm an' ſure;
Then *Reſignation* ſhall be given
In evil hour.

Inverleithen. *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES ADDRESSED TO THE WHERF,

In the beautiful vale of Thorp-Arch, by a ſtranger, on his firſt ſight of that picturesque river, December 18th 1800.

HAIL! Pow'r benign, who from thy rocky urn,
In ſome dark cave, pour'ſt this meand'ring ſtream;
Hail! fam'd *Verbeia**, deign my ſteps to turn
To where thy favour ſheds its gladd'ning beam.

Delighted o'er thy vale my eye now roves,
And *Tempe*† marks ev'n while ſtern Winter lours;—
What bleſt receſs when foliage crowns the groves,
And fragrant breathe theſe banks with op'ning flow'rs!

From yonder *dome*‡ meek learning's favour'd ſeat,
The youthful train oft hither ſhall retire,
Charm'd with the beauties of thy lov'd retreat,
Which with freſh ardour will their boſoms fire:

And while they ſee thy waters glide along,
For ever flowing and—for ever gone!
Time's emblem will arreſt the jocund throng,
And tell them, Wiſdom's work muſt *now* be done.

Flow on, dear Wherf, through all thy lengthen'd way,
The voice of ſorrow never may thou hear—
With joy ſincere as that I feel with *Hay*‖,
May thy Thorp-Arch cloſe each revolving year! *J. W.*

Kirkmahoe Manſe, Jan. 12. 1801.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

HOW happy the Shepherd who pipes o'er the plain,
Youth, health, love, contentment enlivening each ſtrain;
And a' his wild carol from morning to e'en,
Delightfully warbling the charms of his Jean—

For Jean, ſimple beauty, ne'er daſhes her ſwain,
With ill-ſeaſon'd pride and affected diſdain,
Like the city-bred belles who are ſtrangely inclin'd
To ſeem the moſt diſtant when moſt they'd be kind:

But Jean and her ſhepherd their time paſs away,
In mutual endearments, chaſte hearted, tho' gay,
Each bleſſing, and bleſs'd; he's not rude, ſhe's not coy,
While all things around them exult in their joy—

May the hours of exiſtence allow'd me below,
In ſuch ſcenes of contentment and eaſe ever flow;
At a diſtance from towns, from mad politics far,
May I hear not of conqueſt, invaſion, or war.— *J. T.*

ODE

* The goddeſs of the river Wherf.

† A romantic vale in Theſſaly, between Mount Oſſa and Olympus: any pleaſant vale.

‡ Thorp-Arch literary and commercial ſeminary, where the learned and benevolent Mr Peers preſides over a numerous concourſe of young gentlemen, and directs their various ſtudies.

‖ Mr Hay, Son of Sir John Hay, Bart. once a favourite pupil of the writer of theſe verſes, and now ſtudying under the care of the Reverend J. Peers of Thorp-Arch.

ODE TO WINTER.

By Mr Campbell, Author of "the Pleasures of Hope."

WHEN firſt the fiery-mantled Sun
His heav'nly race began to run,
Round the earth and ocean blue,
His children four (the Seaſons) flew;
Firſt in green apparel dancing,
Smil'd the *Spring* with angel face,
Roſy *Summer* next advancing,
Ruſh'd into her ſire's embrace—
Her bright hair'd ſire, who bade her keep,
For ever neareſt to his ſmiles—
On Calpe's olive-ſhaded ſteep,
Or India's citron cover'd iſles,
More remote and buxom brown,
The *Queen of Vintage* bow'd before his throne;
A rich pomegranate gemm'd her crown,
A ripe ſheaf bound her zone.

But howling *Winter* fled afar,
To hills that prop the Polar ſtar,
And loves on deer-born car to ride,
With barren *Darkneſs* by his ſide,
Round the ſhore where loud Lofoden,
Whirls to death the roaring whale,
Round the hall where runic Odin,
Howls his war-ſong to the gale;
Save when down the ravag'd globe,
He travels on his native ſtorm,
Deflow'ring nature's graſſy robe,
And trampling on her faded form;
'Till light's returning Lord aſſume
The ſhaft that drives him to his northern field,
Of power to pierce his raven plume,
And chryſtal-cover'd ſhield!

O, ſire of ſtorms, whoſe ſavage ear,
The Lapland drum delights to hear,
When *Frenzy* with her blood-ſhot eye,
Implores thy dreadful deity—
Archangel power of deſolation,
Faſt deſcending as thou art,
Say, hath mortal invocation,
Spells to touch thy ſtony heart!
Then, ſullen Winter, hear my prayer,
And gently rule the ruin'd year;
Nor chill the wand'rer's boſom bare,
Nor freeze the wretch's falling tear;
To ſhivering want's unmantled bed
Thy horror-breathing agues ceaſe to lend;
And mildly on the Orphan head
Of Innocence deſcend!

But chiefly ſpare, O, *King of Clouds!*
The ſailor on his airy ſhrouds—
When wrecks and beacons ſtrew the ſteep,
And ſpectres walk along the deep;
Milder yet thy ſnowy breezes,
Breathe on yonder tented ſhores,
Where the Rhine's bright billow freezes,
Where the dark brown Danube roars!
Oh! winds of Winter, liſt ye there,
To many a deep and dying groan!
Or ſtart, ye Dæmons of the midnight air,
At ſhrieks and thunders louder than your own!
Alas, e'en your unhallow'd breath,
May ſpare the victim fallen low:
But man will aſk no truce to death,
No bound to human wo!

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On a young Lady who died in her eighteenth year, after a lingering illneſs.

A Beam ſhe was of pure and hallow'd light,
Stray'd from a ſource more radiant than the ſun,
Condemn'd awhile to charm the wondering ſight,
To bleſs the gloom—then in a moment gone.

As angels meek from heavenly climes exil'd,
She bore her fate without one murmuring ſigh,
Soft Reſignation on her ſorrow ſmil'd,
And humble Patience languiſh'd in her eye.

The breeze of heaven upon a form ſo fair,
Since time awak'd it firſt, had never blown,
Like dreams that crowd Elyſium's painted air,
With every grace to wildeſt fancy known.

Yet, could that form and beauty nought avail,
Nor doom'd was ſhe to length'ning years of joy,
For Health retreated on th' unconſtant gale,
And, wooed with many a prayer, was harſh and coy.

I ſaw the purple light of youth decline,
With fading luſtre from the anxious view,
The damaſk roſe a drooping mourner pine,
Beneath the drops of cold and mortal dew.

Yet ſoft and gentle mov'd the power of fate,
Reluctance gliſtening in his cruel eye,
In ſmiles of love he couch'd his deadly hate,
And awed to ſtrike—he turn'd—and knew not why.

Now on the grave where all aſleep ſhe lies,
The early floweret lifts its ruby creſt,
The village youth oft ſlowly paſſing ſighs,
Light be the earth upon thy gentle breaſt.

B.

For

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES.

To the Memory of four young Ladies who perished in Ettrick, August* 1800.

THINE awful knell, O ſtygian Power!
Inceſſant wakes the fatal Hour,
To quench affection's glow;
To teach fond Youth the dire alarms,
To rob the Virgin of her charms,
In Lethe ſounding flow.

Let tragic tears bedim the eye,
Since Pity aſks the gentle ſigh;
In ſorrow's dark abode,
Where widowed worth and childleſs age,
Th' afflicted ſaint, the dying ſage,
Look round for Nature's God.

Gay in the purple bloom of youth,
Intwined with grace and mildeſt truth,
Four virgin forms appear.
'Tis noon—to light th' entenſive view,
A river glides of darkſome hue,
Slow murmuring on the ear.

—Alas! the morn which roſe ſo bright,
Is ſunk in everlaſting night,
Without one cheering ray.
Swept by the flood, in Ettrick's wave,
They plunge into a wat'ry grave;
—Sweet Friendſhip leads the way.

Death ne'er had aim'd the fatal blow,
The ſtream of life forgot to flow;
The vernal bloom decayed;
Could meekneſs ſoothe the ſavage heart,
Or beauty turn the eager dart,
Of that unconquered ſhade.

Cold are thoſe hearts compaſſion mov'd,
Languid thoſe eyes which meek reprov'd,
Intruſion's woeful ſtain:
In that fair form, where every grace
Combined to paint th' Angelic face,
Darkneſs and horror reign.

—Yet from the ſombre cheerleſs gloom,
Which cloſes round the ſilent tomb,
The ſoul exultant flies;
Devotion claps her airy wing,
Scans the bright arch when Angels ſing,
And fairer proſpects riſe.

The ſtorms of life aſſail no more,
The dreaded hour of death is o'er,
Which veiled in darkneſs lay;
And happineſs breaks on the ſight,
And triumphs, girt with azure light,
In Hope's eternal day.

Your pain, your toil, your grief forgoe:
There reſt, ſweet maids, from every woe,
Unfainted, not unſung;
And be your tomb, for ever dear,
To all who drop the gentle tear,
With blooming Ivy hung.

Watſon's Hoſpital, 9*th January,* 1801. *A. R.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On hearing that a collection of the BORDER BALLADS *is preparing for publication, by Walter Scott, Eſq. Advocate, Sheriff of Ettrick Forreſt.*—

CHIEFS! who on the Border ſtrove
Or for glory, or for love;
Warriors! who deeds did raiſe
Scotia's proweſs, Scotia's praiſe,
Bend with a ſmile,
O'er Britain's iſle,
And hear your fame reviv'd in modern days—

High-born dames! whoſe noble blood
Flow'd untainted ſince the flood,
Whoſe youthful charms ſubdued the brave,
Whoſe matron worth defy'd the grave,
Soft hearken all,
In airy hall,
And catch your anthems on the windy wave.—

Lovers! in a humbler rank,
By Yarrow's ſtream, and Ettrick's bank
Who ſigh'd your plaints, and ſung your loves,
With the larks and woodland doves;
Survey your dales,
And liſt your tales,
For now the ſhepherd ſings them as he roves.

Bards of old! who ſtruck the lyre,
To tender woes, or martial fire,
And ſwell'd, around its echoing coaſt,
Strains, which are your country's boaſt;
From fields of air,
Bend down and hear,
Your ſtrains ſhall never, never now be loſt.

Ye warriors, dames, ye bards and ſwains,
Who ſung, or fought on Tweed's old plains,
Whoſe ſongs did grace, whoſe deeds did raiſe
Scotia's proweſs, Scotia's praiſe;
Bend with a ſmile,
O'er Britain's iſle,
And hear your fame reviv'd in modern days!

Ettrick Forest, Feb. 9*th* 1801. *A. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ELEGY.

THE moon, in ſolemn pomp, aſcends the ſky,
And with pale light inveſts this earthly ball;
On

* The only daughter of Mr Ayres of Rink, the daughter of Mr W. Anderſon of Jamaica, and the two daughters of Mr Scott of Singlee, near Selkirk. One of the young ladies was on the eve of marriage.—EDITOR.

On balmy wings no whiſpering breezes fly,
No warbler's note is heard——'tis ſilence all —
Now climb yon' hill's romantic, wood-crown'd brow,
Whoſe ſhades but half admit the nightly beam,
Whoſe oaks add grandeur to the ſcenes below,
Through which fam'd Tweed pours his majeſtic ſtream.

Dear Tweed, how oft with youthful ſtep I've ſtray'd
Thy banks, and fir'd with "tales of other times,"
Have mark'd where fancy thought the warrior laid,
And humm'd imagin'd deeds in artleſs rhymes:

Or mix'd with thy gay nymphs, and cheerful ſwains,
With lightſome heart have ſpent the hours in play;
But now, theſe pleaſures change to rankling pains,
Since Delia, lovely beauty, paſs'd away.

Paſs'd from thy fields, to where the baleful yew
Hangs near yon' church with melancholy gloom;—
Even now thy grave-ſtone faintly meets my view,
Thou ſweeteſt victim of the ruthleſs tomb!

Thou pow'r divine! at whoſe command ſupreme,
Theſe glorious lights in heaven's high arch are hung,
Why ſpare the hoary head and trembling frame,
And lay in duſt the beauteous and the young?

But hold, vain ſon of earth! and know thy ſtate;
Why wilt thou queſtion thus the Pow'r divine?
Still, ſtill, to mourn thy lovely Delia's fate,
And imitate her virtues, muſt be thine.—

And ſtill for thee, dear Delia! will I mourn,
As ſable night to twilight gray ſucceeds;
Oft on this hill, and oft beneath yon thorn,
And often as I tread theſe flow'ry meads.

To yonder church-yard too I'll oft repair,
And breathe my ſorrows o'er thy ſilent clay;
While thou, perhaps, wilt deign to meet me there,
From the bright regions of celeſtial day.—

Farewell, dear ſpirit!—when to-morrow's ſun
Beneath the weſtern hills ſhall hide his rays,
When glowing Veſper ſilent night leads on,
My heart renews its tributary lays. *J. T.*

BOOKS, &c. PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN JANUARY 1801.

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"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"At a criſis ſo important to the intereſts of my People, I derive great ſatisfaction from being enabled, for the firſt time,

time, to avail myſelf of the advice and aſſiſtance of the Parliament of my United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"This Memorable Æra, diſtinguiſhed by the accompliſhment of a meaſure, calculated to augment and conſolidate the ſtrength and reſources of the Empire, and to cement more cloſely the intereſts and affections of my ſubjects, will, I truſt, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmneſs, which the circumſtances of our preſent ſituation peculiarly require.

"The unfortunate courſe of events on the Continent, and the conſequences which muſt be expected to reſult from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern, to all who have a juſt feeling for the ſecurity and independence of Europe.

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"The repreſentations which I directed to be made to the Court of Peterſburgh, in conſequence of the outrages committed againſt the ſhips, property, and perſons of my Subjects, have been treated with the utmoſt diſreſpect; and the proceedings of which I complained, have been aggravated by ſubſequent acts of injuſtice and violence. Under theſe circumſtances, a Convention has been concluded by that Court, with thoſe of Copenhagen and Stockholm; the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting Parties, is to renew their former engagements for eſtabliſhing by force a new code of Maritime Law, inconſiſtent with the rights, and hoſtile to the intereſts of this country.

"In this ſituation, I could not heſitate as to the conduct which it became me to purſue. I have taken the earlieſt meaſures to repel the aggreſſions of this hoſtile Confederacy, and to ſupport thoſe principles which are eſſential to the maintenance of our Naval Strength, and which are grounded on the ſyſtem of Public Law, ſo long eſtabliſhed and recognized in Europe. I have, at the ſame time, given ſuch aſſurances as manifeſt my diſpoſition to renew my ancient relations with thoſe Powers, whenever it can be done conſiſtently with the honour of my Crown, and with a juſt regard to the ſafety of my Subjects.

"You will, I am perſuaded, omit nothing on your part, that can afford me the moſt vigorous and eſſential ſupport, in my firm determination to maintain, to the utmoſt, againſt every attack, the Naval Rights and intereſts of my Empire.

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"I have directed the eſtimates for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice to be laid before you. Deeply as I lament the continued neceſſity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am perſuaded you will feel with me, the importance of providing effectual means for thoſe exertions which are indiſpenſably requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of the country.

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"I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy Union, which, by the bleſſing of Providence, has now been effected: and of promoting to the utmoſt the proſperity of every part of my dominions.

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which

which reſult from our internal ſituation, and which, even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to ſo great an extent, the Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenue of the Country."

The *Duke of Montroſe* roſe to move the Addreſs. He called their Lordſhips' attention to the very important political circumſtance which recently took place—the Legiſlative Union of the Siſter Kingdom. A circumſtance which, he was confident, would produce the moſt important and felicitous conſequences to the Empire at large, and particularly to Ireland herſelf. His Grace proceeded to conſider, in a very brief and general manner, the ſituation of this country with reſpect to Proviſions, and on this head, he obſerved, that the wiſe meaſures adopted by the Legiſlature before Chriſtmas, would, he had every fair ground of hope, be productive of the happieſt effects. His Grace proceeded to take a view of the preſent circumſtances of the country, with reſpect to Continental Politics; and whatever their momentary complexion might be, he was confident there exiſted, even in appearance, no ground for deſpondency—the country was ſtrong upon its own element—it was ſtrong in the juſtice of its cauſe. With reſpect to the power of France, it was greater and more formidable now, than at any former period, even in the much vaunted period of Louis XIV. of courſe, it the more behoved this country to be on its guard againſt her.—He then proceeded to the conſideration of the pending affair with the Northern Powers; and with reſpect to this, he contended, that Great Britain only exerciſed her rights as a Belligerent Power—rights long known, eſtabliſhed, and repeatedly acknowledged even by thoſe who now, in violation of every principle of the Rights of Nations, preſume to diſpute them. In the treaty with Ruſſia in 1793, from which he read an extract, the principle of our maritime rights was expreſsly aſſerted, and properly acknowledged by the other contracting party. If Great Britain did not perſiſt in maintaining theſe rights, its maritime powers were at an end—its ſun was ſet for ever, and its character and rank in the ſcale of European nations totally abrogated. To effect this ſeemed to be one of the views of the Councils of Ruſſia; it appeared that their aim was to force this country to war. The armed neutrality they found would not do. The people of Great Britain and Ireland, who are politically the ſame, were proof againſt that. The Ruſſian Miniſters then proceeded to violate the property of Britiſh ſubjects in that country, and then to treat their perſons with outrage and indignity: theſe enormities were inflicted with a view to provoke hoſtilities, and he believed they had gone to ſuch lengths as neither the Legiſlature nor the people of this country could bear. Impreſſed, therefore, with the conviction of the neceſſity of Great Britain defending her incontrovertible rights as a Belligerent Power, and the confidence that, in caſe this country ſhould not receive juſtice and ſatisfaction from thoſe who had obviouſly infringed her rights, every man in the country would have but one feeling, and firmly reſolve to ſupport the temperate, juſt, and reſolute councils of his Majeſty, he ſhould move a ſuitable addreſs for the adoption of their Lordſhips.

The *Earl of Lucan* (one of the Iriſh repreſentative Peers) ſeconded the motion, and went over the topics ſtated by the noble Duke.

Earl Fitzwilliam ſaid, No Peer could wiſh with more ſincerity, to ſee the exorbitant power of France reduced than himſelf, and to ſee her placed in ſuch a ſituation, by the reſtoration of the Ancient Monarchy, as not to endanger the liberties of Europe. The late events, and the calamitous ſituation of the country, were ſuch, as ſhould militate againſt that principle of unbounded confidence, which ſo long prevailed with reſpect to Miniſters. He cenſured the conduct of the Ruſſian Court. He contended for the propriety of inquiry into the cauſes of theſe miſunderſtandings, and propoſed an Amendment to the Addreſs to this effect, and argued for the policy of admitting vigorous and decided meaſures in the event of ſatisfaction and reparation being refuſed upon proper repreſentations being made, and pacific diſpoſitions manifeſted.

The *Duke of Athol*, in a very ſenſible and ſpirited ſpeech, followed up with much effect the arguments of the Noble Mover of the Addreſs, and ſtated his diſapprobation of the Amendment.

The *Earl of Darnley* ſpoke for the Amendment,

Amendment, and contended for the propriety of inſtituting an inquiry. He particularly dwelt upon the expeditions to Cadiz and Ferrol, and the affairs of Egypt, whither, he ſaid, the Miniſterial conduct neceſſitated the ſending of a gallant army; and exhibited a ſtrong reaſon for withdrawing that unbounded confidence hitherto repoſed in Miniſters.

Earl Spencer ſpoke at conſiderable length for the Addreſs.

The *Earl of Carnarvon* could not comprehend the ſmalleſt cauſe from his Majeſty's Speech, and there was no other paper upon the table, for voting that part of the Addreſs which related to the Nothern Nations; but he was merely given to underſtand that there was a cauſe.—When he conſidered that we were become the objects of reſentment, not indeed juſtly ſo, of many nations, he thought himſelf juſtified in calling for an inquiry, not with a view to impede the exertions of Miniſters, but becauſe he ſaw no reaſon for plunging into war without inquiry.

Lord Grenville juſtified the conduct of Miniſters, with regard to the expeditions againſt Cadiz and Ferrol. Was the Houſe, his Lordſhip aſked, prepared to cenſure the adoption of ſuch plans? Was it prepared to ſay, that Miniſters were never to undertake any enterprize but when they were ſure of ſucceſs?—Would it be proper to expoſe the men at the head of affairs to the ſtigma and diſguſt of ſuch an inquiry? It was undoubtedly the privilege and the duty of the Houſe to enter into inquiries, but never upon ſuch light grounds as thoſe which had been now advanced. Lord Grenville concluded a very able ſpeech, by aſſerting the ability of England to continue the war, unaſſiſted by any Allies, at the ſame time adverting to the pledge given in his Majeſty's Speech of his diſpoſitions to Peace, whenever it could be obtained.

Lord Moira inſiſted that there were grounds for inquiry how the country had been brought from her high and powerful ſituation, to her preſent degradation and diſtreſs. We had loſt all our Allies, and moſt of them had become our enemies—he thought this demanded ſerious inquiry, and concluded by giving his ſupport to the amendment.

Lord Mulgrave replied to the laſt noble Lord, and combated his arguments, by proving, that if we have loſt our Allies, no blame could poſſibly on that account attach to his Majeſty's Miniſters.

Lord Eldon ſaid, that he could not anſwer it to his conſcience, or to his country, were he not to give his vote upon the preſent occaſion; and he felt it equally his duty to ſtate ſhortly his reaſons for the vote he ſhould give. The ſituation of the country was awful and momentous in the higheſt degree. Upon the conduct that we now ſhould adopt, depended the preſent intereſts and the future exiſtence of the Empire. His Lordſhip then took a review of the queſtion now agitated by the Northern Powers againſt this country, and proved from the Law of Nations, that the right of ſearching neutral veſſels originated in the rights of nature, and that no convention or treaty could permanently deſtroy that right. His Lordſhip then expatiated very largely upon the importance of aſſerting this right, as the foundation of our naval glory, our commerce, and our wealth. War, with all its inconveniencies and horrors, was ſurely preferable to the voluntary ſacrifice of that, without which the glory, the independence, and even the exiſtence of the nation muſt be extinct.

Lord Holland took a review of the conduct of the war from its commencement, and reprobated the meaſures of Miniſters throughout. He concluded with giving his hearty aſſent to the amendment.

The Houſe then divided,

For the Amendment, 17.—Againſt it, 73. Majority, 56.

The Addreſs was then carried without a diviſion. The Lord Chamberlain was directed to wait upon his Majeſty, and take his Royal pleaſure when he would receive the Addreſs.

The *Earl of Darnley* gave notice, that he would, to-morrow ſe'ennight move their Lordſhips for a ſolemn inquiry into the conduct of the expeditions.

Monday, Feb. 9.

Several arrangements were made with reſpect to the hearing of Appeals.

The *Earl of Suffolk*, after adverting to the preſent very High Prices of moſt articles of Proviſion, and the hardſhips which the middle and lower claſſes of

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the People muſt neceſſaily ſuffer therefrom, expreſſed his wiſh to know from Miniſters, whether Government intended to propoſe the revival of the Committee of their Lordſhips, to conſider of the High Price of Proviſions, or the appointment of any other to the ſame end? None of his Majeſty's Miniſters being preſent, no reply was made to the Quere of the Noble Earl.

The *Duke of Bedford* gave notice, that on Thurſday he would make a motion relative to the High Price of Proviſions, and the renewing of the Committee.

Tueſday, Feb 10.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The *Earl of Carliſle*, on ſeeing Lord Darnley in his place, (on whoſe motion the Peers were ſummoned) addreſſed the Noble Lord, and put it to his feeling and candour, whether he could, in the preſent alarming and awful circumſtances of the country, conſiſtently bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for that evening. He hoped the Noble Earl had no ſerious intention of perſiſting in it, and that their Lordſhips would generally agree with him in thinking, that at the preſent critical moment, when a general ferment prevailed, ſuch a diſcuſſion ſhould not be urged. He imagined that, under ſuch circumſtances, their Lordſhips minds could not be properly prepared for the due inveſtigation, or the deliberate diſcuſſion of the various important topics which ſuch a propoſition muſt neceſſarily embrace. He would, therefore, ſeriouſly recommend to the Noble Earl to poſtpone his motion until ſome favourable opportunity.

The *Earl of Darnley* ſaid, that his own opinion reſpecting what he propoſed was not in the leaſt altered, either with regard to the ſubject matter of it, or the fitneſs of the time for bringing it forward. Reſpecting the latter, he was decidedly of opinion, as little delay ſhould take place as poſſible.

Lord Grenville thought the motion had better be poſtponed to a future day. On that head, he ſhould not have troubled their Lordſhips, nor have riſen to addreſs them, were he not impreſſed with the moſt lively feelings of perſonal duty, to himſelf and to the Houſe, to come forward and ſtate ſome important circumſtances relative to the ſituation in which he then ſtood, and in which his imperious ſenſe of duty to his Sovereign, his God, and his Country, had placed him. He deprecated all premature diſcuſſions, and alluſions to queſtions of the utmoſt Political Importance and delicacy, as tending to increaſe any dangerous circumſtances in which the country might be placed, and to which of courſe he, and thoſe with whom he acted, could not be ſuppoſed to contribute.

He recommended to their Lordſhips not to embarraſs his Majeſty's Government with an enquiry of that kind, at the preſent moment. A Noble Lord near him (Earl Spencer,) another Noble Lord, abſent from illneſs, ſome of his Majeſty's Miniſters in the other Houſe, and himſelf, had been reduced to the neceſſity of praying his Majeſty graciouſly to permit them to retire from his Councils, and to reſign the offices they held in his Government. They had propoſed, in his Majeſty's Council, a great and important meaſure relative to Ireland, which appeared to them to be of the moſt abſolute neceſſity to his Majeſty's intereſts, and to the peace and happineſs of the United Countries; they were oppoſed, and found themſelves incapable of bringing forward the meaſure to Parliament, in the only way that could be effectual, through the Executive Government; and, as men, acting on principles from which they had never ſwerved, having in view ſolely the dignity of the Crown, and the proſperity of the Empire, they could no longer continue under ſuch unfortunate circumſtances, to act in his Majeſty's Council. They, therefore, waited on the King, and humbly beſought him to permit them to reſign their reſpective offices, and his Majeſty, with expreſſions of regret, and marks of grace and favour, which his Lordſhip declared he ſhould never forget, granted his permiſſion; but laid his commands on them to fill their ſtations till other Miniſters could be appointed. He had now only to acknowledge the kindneſs he had received at their Lordſhips hands, and the favour with which they had regarded his labours, which, to the beſt of his judgment, were conſtantly directed to the faithful diſcharge of his duty. To ability he made no pretence; but on integrity, diligence, and care, in the office he held, during a period of extreme, and, perhaps, unprecedented difficulty, he

he had always founded his hopes of their Lordſhips good opinion, which he truſted he ſhould carry with him into retirement. His Lordſhip ſaid, the New Adminiſtration would continue to act on the ſame principles by which he and his colleagues had been guided, and he hoped they would enjoy the confidence of their Lordſhips. He concluded as follows:

"May we hope that our ſervices have in ſome degree contributed to the eſcape which this country has made from the evils that threatened it. It is our conſolation to reflect that the ſame vigorous line of conduct will ſtill be purſued. Though we have retired from office, no change of meaſures will take place, but the ſyſtem which has proved ſo ſalutary will continue to be acted upon by our ſucceſſors. Though we may differ from them in *ſome* points, in *moſt* there is no difference between us; and while they continue to act in a firm, reſolute, manly manner, they ſhall have our ſteady ſupport. Our moſt anxious wiſh is (and though I expreſs it laſt, it is neareſt to my heart,) that they receive from your Lordſhips and the public the ſame ſupport which we have experienced. Diviſion, Indeciſion, Timidity, and Deſpondence, muſt, at the preſent moment, be Ruin. It is only by Unanimity and Firmneſs that the Country can be ſaved."

Earl Moira recommended to the Noble Earl to poſtpone his motion till a future day. What was left to make up this new Adminiſtration but all that was inefficient in the old one? According to the ratio of our diſtreſſes is to be the ratio of weakneſs and incapacity in the Cabinet. He called on their Lordſhips to turn their eyes to what the preſent Adminiſtration had brought this country. He would then demand of them what is now to be expected, when all that is pooreſt in that Adminiſtration is the only part that is oſtenſible and reſponſible.

Earl Spencer ſpoke ſhortly on the ſubject of the late Seceſſion from his Majeſty's Councils, and obſerved, that what his Noble Friend (Grenville) had advanced, ſo faithfully deſcribed his own feeling and ſentiments upon the occaſion, he deemed it unneceſſary to recite them.

The *Earl of Darnley* moved, "That the order of the day for the inquiry into the State of the Nation, be diſcharged, and that the Lords be ſummoned upon the ſame occaſion for Friday the 20th," for which day, on the queſtion being put, the ſummons was fixed.

The *Earl of Radnor* moved, "That the Houſe be called over on Thurſday the 19th."

Lord Grenville ſlightly objected to ſuch a proceeding taking place, chiefly on the ground of its being very unuſual, ſave in the caſe of the Trial of a Peer.

The *Earl of Radnor* admitted the truth of theſe obſervations, but ſaid, that the ſituation of the Country exacted ſuch a departure from the ordinary line of proceeding.

Lord Holland ſaid, he ſhould ſupport the motion. With reſpect to the general ſubject of obſervation that evening, he ſaid, that awful as the circumſtances certainly were, he could not think they were rendered more ſo becauſe his Majeſty's Councils were deprived of men, who of all others, perhaps were the moſt inſtrumental in bringing the Country into a ſituation which every man preſent had to lament.—For proofs of this, it was neceſſary to conſider the preſent ſtate of Europe, as well as that of Great Britain; that their meaſures had added freſh calamities with reſpect to Ireland was certainly no proof of their ability, or that their ſeceſſion from his Majeſty's Councils was to be deplored.

The *Earl of Clare*, (Lord Chancellor of Ireland,) expreſſed his diſapprobation of the motion, and adverted to the abſolute impracticability of giving ſeveral of the Peers due notice at ſo ſhort an interval.—He then adverted to another topic, which had been alluded to in the courſe of the evening, namely, the ſtate of Ireland; and deprecated all premature reference to the ſtate of that country, on the general ground, that its inhabitants were compoſed of very combuſtible materials—(a laugh)—in no place there could exiſt a greater diverſity of opinion. The agitation of certain queſtions might, in that quarter, excite a flame not to be extinguiſhed but by torrents of blood.—He deprecated a recurrence to the Catholic queſtion; the Noble Earl well knew what might be the conſequences of it.—The Union was but yet in its infancy, and he ſeriouſly recommended that its effects be tried before any experiments were made.—With reſpect to the much-talked-of meaſure

ture of Catholic Emancipatipn, he had grounds for aſſerting that 99 out of 100 of that perſuaſion did not care a jot about it.—Thoſe who did, conceived it to exiſt only in the abolition of Tythes, and a Participation of Property. What they wanted was, that each man ſhould have ten acres of land, and pay no taxes. This was what they underſtood to be Catholic Emancipation, or, in other words, it was a term for Rebellion. The diſcuſſion of ſuch queſtions was dangerous for a country, compoſed of more combuſtible materials than any other in the world, as ſome of their Lordſhips, who had preſided there as chief governors, well knew.

The *Earl of Suffolk* roſe to order. He ſaid, the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation was not then before the Houſe, and conſequently the ſpeech of the Noble Lord was manifeſtly irregular.

Lord Clare reſumed. He ſaid it was not his intention to enter into the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, but, on the contrary, to deprecate its diſcuſſion. It was a topic which muſt tend to excite the heat of parties, and raiſe a flame in Ireland.

Earl Suffolk again roſe to order, and requeſted the noble Earl would confine himſelf to the queſtion before the Houſe, otherwiſe, from the nature of the topic, as ſtated by the noble Lord, inſtead of a flame in Ireland, he might be ſpreading one in that place.

The *Lord Chancellor* deprecated any debate on the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation. There was no ſuch kingdom as England and Ireland; it was the United Kingdom of England or Ireland. The two countries were now conſolidated completely and indiviſibly, and, he truſted, ſtrength and harmony would ſpring up from their union. He was therefore ſorry the Noble Earl (Moira) had introduced a topic which could not then be diſcuſſed with utility or advantage. The ſubject of Catholic Emancipation was of great importance. It was not to be diſcuſſed in ſhreds and patches, and ventilated and prematurely expoſed in this imperfect manner. He regretted the event of Miniſters withdrawing from office. who had in many inſtances done ſo much ſervice to their country. He adverted to the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, and to the change of Miniſters. As to his opinion on that or any other ſubject, he was now too old, and in the courſe of nature too near that period when he muſt deliver up an account of his conduct at a Higher Tribunal, to be influenced in his opinion by any unworthy motive. However that opinion might differ from the ſentiments of others, he was not afraid of any charge againſt his integrity; and in whatever ſtation or part of that Houſe he ſhould be placed, ſhe ſhould not ſhrink from his opinion, but ſupport it boldly, openly, and manfully.

The *Duke of Athol* expreſſed his decided diſapproba ion of the motion. He obſerved, that the whole proceeding muſt be ineffectual, as he underſtood the attendance of the Peers, even on receiving the letters, was optional.

The *Duke of Buccleugh* ſaid, that the obſervation of the Noble Earl who ſpoke laſt clearly proved the inutility of the motion. Every member of that Houſe muſt be ſufficiently impreſſed with a ſenſe of the perilous ſtate of the country. The call then for his attendance could not be neceſſary to appriſe him of it; and if his attendance were not to be compelled, it would remain as it was before, a matter of choice and diſcretion.

The queſtion was then called for, when the numbers were,

Non Contents 54—Contents 13—Majority againſt the Call 31.

Thurſday, Feb. 12.

Lord Grenville, on ſeeing the Earl of Darnley in his place, obſerved that it was proper, on preciſely the ſame grounds the Houſe had judged it neceſſary, on a former evening, namely, on conſideration of public ſervic , that the noble Earl's intended motion, for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation, ſhould be further deferred. He would therefore, propoſe, that the order for taking it into conſideration on Friday ſe'ennight, be diſcharged, and renewed for the following Monday.

The *Earl of Darnley* ſaid, it was with great reluctance he agreed to poſtpone a diſcuſſion involving points of the laſt importance, which he thought could not be brought forward too early. However, he would now ſay, that, did the general ſenſe of the Houſe appear in favour of poſtponing it, he had no objection to do ſo.

Lord Holland roſe, and with a conſiderable degree of warmth, contended for the neceſſity of going into the propoſed Inquiry on as early a day as poſſible,

ſible. He ſeriouſly recommended to his Noble Friend, not to agree to the propoſed delay. He inſiſted, that the country had been brought into circumſtances of unprecedented calamity and peril; it was obviouſly neceſſary, therefore, that a ſolemn and earneſt inveſtigation ſhould be inſtituted into the cauſe of theſe dangers and diſtreſſes, and to aſcertain the authors of them. He was proceeding to a diſcuſſion upon the Iriſh Roman Catholic queſtion, when he was called to order by

His *Royal Highness* the *Duke of Clarence* who ſubmitted it with deference to the Houſe, whether the propoſal of the Noble Lord near him, for the diſcharge of an order, and to poſtpone for two or three days, would bear out the Noble Lord in the line of obſervation in which he was proceeding.

Lord Holland ſaid with all poſſible deference to to the illuſtrious perſonage, who had deemed it proper to call him to order, that he conceived himſelf perfectly in order. He was proceeding to illuſtrate the circumſtances of Ireland with reſpect to the Catholic Queſtion, when

The *Duke of Clarence* roſe again, and moved the order for the excluſion of ſtrangers, which of courſe was enforced.

The buſineſs terminated in a diviſion, the numbers of which were—For poſtponing the order for ſummoning the Peers upon Lord Darnly's intended motion, 35—Againſt it, 8—Majority, 27.

Lord Grenville then moved for the revival of the Committee to inquire into the Dearth of Proviſions, which was agreed to, with the alteration of the Duke of Athol, in the room of the Duke of Bedford.

The following very intereſting proceeding, in the ſhape of a reſolution, took place on the motion of the Duke of Bedford, and which was ſeconded by Lord Carrington, reſpecting

WASTE LANDS.

"That this Houſe having taken into conſideration the Report of the Committee of laſt Seſſion of Parliament, appointed to take into conſideration ſo much of his Majeſty's Speech as related to the Dearth of Proviſions, are of opinion with the ſaid Committee, that the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent a recurrence of a deficiency of Grain, will be by giving further encouragement to Incloſures in general, and particularly of Waſte and Uncultivated Lands.

"That this reſolution be referred to the ſaid Committee, and that they be ordered to take it into their moſt earneſt conſideration, and to report to the Houſe the beſt means of carrying the ſame into effect."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb 2.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Sir Watkins Williams Wynne roſe, and after a preface of ſome length, in which he expatiated upon the bleſſing that the country will derive from the union with Ireland, and the circumſtances of the Convention entered into by the Northern Powers againſt the intereſt of this nation, moved an Addreſs; which, as uſual, was an echo of the Speech.

Mr Cornwallis ſeconded the motion.

Mr Grey oppoſed it.—He obſerved, that the ſpeech and the addreſs were both ſo involved in myſtery and doubt, that he could not agree to ſupport the addreſs to the King. He then took a wide range of argument, in which, after going through all the points of the ſpeech, he entered into a ſharp diſcuſſion of the conduct of Miniſters, and reprobated the Union in terms of the ſevereſt animadverſion. From theſe topics he adverted to the war, and ſaid, though he had ſeen nothing in which he could maintain any juſtification for the conduct of the Emperor of Ruſſia in ſeizing Britiſh ſhips, and impriſoning Britiſh ſubjects, yet he could not avoid obſerving, that ſuch conduct would never have been manifeſted by that Prince, were it not that he felt himſelf diſappointed in obtaining what we promiſed him, the poſſeſſion of Malta. We refuſed to negociate with France, ſaid Mr Grey, when a bankrupt in debt and reſources, and now we are told in the ſpeech that we are ready to treat with the enemy when he ſhews a more moderate diſpoſition; that is, when France is reſtored in power and credit, and threatening us with an invaſion whilſt we are deſerted by our Allies! I might advert to the internal ſtate of the country, but ſhall only ſay, that in caſe of an alarm of invaſion, it is impoſſible not to regret the conduct of Miniſters, in frittering away and diſpoſing of the Militia and ſtanding force of the country in the manner they have done. Add to all this, the depreciation of the Paper Currency, the burden

den of Taxes, and a Scarcity little ſhort of Famine. Mr Grey concluded with moving an amendment, in ſubſtance, to aſſure his Majeſty, "that the Houſe would proceed with all poſſible diſpatch, to inquire into the State of the Nation, and the Connection ſubſiſting with Foreign Powers; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that if the repreſentation which his Majeſty had directed to be laid before Foreign Courts, ſhould be unavailing to promote an accommodation, and that the impoſſibility of an amicable adjuſtment ſhould render a conteſt unavoidable, that his Majeſty's faithful Commons would give every ſupport to maintain his juſt rights, &c. in the juſt hope, from his Majeſty's paternal care of his People, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders to prevent an improvident waſte of the Public Treaſure, and to promote a provident Adminiſtration of Public Affairs,"

Mr Whitbread ſeconded the motion.

Mr Pitt replied at great length to Mr Grey. He ſaid, as to the neceſſity of the charge of, or making inquiries into charges which are to be exhibited againſt any part of the conduct of Adminiſtration, we ſhall have opportunity of diſcuſſing them abundantly; none of them touch the point which is now before us; for the Amendment, as it ſtands, would only be embarraſſed by reference to theſe topics. I think the Amendment calculated to obſtruct the proceedings of this country, on which its ſafety depends. I hope that the public will feel, as they have repeatedly felt, that the calamities which have overſpread Europe, and which have affected, to a certain degree, this country, though much leſs than any other, have not been owing to any defect on our part, but that we have purſued principles beſt calculated for the welfare of human ſociety; the nature and effect of which have been frequently commented upon by thoſe who have oppoſed, and by thoſe who have ſupported theſe principles, and with whom I have the honour to act, and ſtill have the honour of acting, and on which I ſay the Power, the Security, the honour of this nation has depended, and which I truſt the perſeverance and firmneſs of Parliament and the Nation will continue while his Majeſty's ſervants diſcharge their duty.

Doctor Lawrence ſupported the Amendment.

He was anſwerod at great length by the Solicitor General.

Mr Tierney contended ſtrenuouſly for the Amendment. He was extremely perſonal againſt Mr Secretary Dundas, who he accuſed of callofity and want of feeling. Mr Tierney was immediately called to order by the Houſe, and the Speaker told him his language was irregular and unparliamentary.

Mr Secretary Dundas ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt had very often of late made uſe of very peeviſh, irritating, hard, long-legged words towards him; he was ready to ſupport any meaſure he had ever adviſed, from a conſcientious certainty that he had given ſuch advice from the pureſt motives.—The Hon. Gentleman had accuſed him of being callous; and he was ſo callous, he allowed, as not to permit the ill-natured language of the Hon. Gentleman to put him out of temper, depending alone on the rectitude of his own intentions, and diſregarding the clamour endeavoured to be raiſed againſt thoſe meaſures he had recommended or ſupported.

Mr Sheridan ſpoke for the amendment, as he thought a pauſe and inquiry abſolutely neceſſary, before Supplies were granted, to be laviſhed by men, who had already committed ſo prodigal a waſte of the Public Treaſure, and who had failed ſo egregiouſly in all their plans and promiſes. Our allies had all deſerted us, and we had now to fight againſt all Europe. Had Bonaparte bribed his Majeſty's Miniſters, they could not have played a better game for him than they had done. With reſpect to Maritime Juriſprudence, he acknowledged that there was no country where it had been ſo leniently adminiſtered as in Great Britain.

Mr Pitt pointed out the preſent extent to which the Honſe would be pledged by the Addreſs, after which the Houſe divided,

For the Amendment - -	63
Againſt it, and for the original Addreſs, - - - - -	245
Majority,	128

Thurſday, Feb. 10.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr Lee (the Principal Clerk of the Houſe) roſe at the Table, and ſaid that he had that day received a letter from Mr Speaker, which it was his (the

Speake 's

Speaker's) deſire he ſhould communicate to the Houſe. Mr Addington's letter, as read by Mr Lee, was as follows:

Palace-yard, Weſtminſter,
Feb. 10. 1801.

SIR,

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to expreſs his intentions, at this conjuncture, of appointing me to a Public Situation, incompatible with the one I have the honour to hold in the Houſe of Commons, I am obliged to requeſt you will tender to the Houſe my reſignation of an office moſt honourably and repeatedly conferred upon me, and recently continued in a manner moſt gratifying to my feelings. In quitting a ſituation, the duties of which I have conſtantly endeavoured to diſcharge to the beſt of my ability, I am unable to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of reſpect, gratitude, and regret, with which I neceſſarily muſt feel inſpired; I am ſuſtained however, by the conſideration that, on this occaſion, I am actuated by the ſame principle of public duty, which has ever influenced my conduct, and from which I truſt, I never ſhall deviate.

(Signed) HENRY ADDINGTON.

Mr Pitt moved, "that the Houſe do adjourn till to-morrow, that it may have time to conſider of the choice of another Gentleman to fill this important office," which was immediately put and carried.

Wednesday Feb. 11.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

Lord Hawkesbury propoſed Sir John Mitford to fill the Chair as Speaker; and ſaid, if a great and enlightened mind—if perſevering and indefatigable attention to the duties of every ſituation—if extenſive information, and unſullied integrity of life, were qualifications neceſſary to be poſſeſſed by a Speaker of that Houſe—there was no perſon on whom their choice would more properly fall than the Gentleman whom he then propoſed.

The queſtion that Sir J. Mitford do take the Chair as Speaker, was then agreed to unanimouſly—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

ROYAL APPROBATION OF THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker (Sir John Mitford) ſaid, Hat it was his duty to report to the houſe, that the Houſe had been in the Houſe of Peers, to hear his Majeſty's Commiſſion read, and that the Lords Commiſſioners had ſignified his Majeſty's approbation of their choice of him to be their Speake.—Sir John ſaid, that he could only, upon that occaſion, repeat the moſt grateful ſenſe which he entertained of the honour conferred upon him, whilſt he aſſured the Houſe that, as the beſt return he could make, he ſhould endeavour to diſcharge the duties of his high and important office with the utmoſt fidelity.

Monday. Feb. 16.

Mr Ryder preſented a bill for the repeal of the bill for preventing the manufacture of bread from fine flour, which was read a firſt time. He moved, that it ſhould be read a ſecond time to-morrow, ſtating, that if no oppoſition ſhould be made to the principle of the bill he meant to propoſe, that it ſhould go through its firſt ſtages on that day, as the object of the meaſure required expedition.

Mr Pitt brought up a meſſage from the King, ſtating, that his Majeſty was deſirous of conferring a ſignal mark of his favour on Commodore Sir Sydney Smith, for his ſervices on the coaſt of Egypt, and his defence of Acre, &c. He therefore wiſhed the Houſe to enable him to beſtow a penſion of 1000l. per annum on the Commodore.

The meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Wedneſday next.

John Horne Tooke, introduced by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr Sturt, took the oaths and his ſeat for the borough of Old Sarum (which is in the gift of Lord Camelford.)

Lord Temple gave notice, that if within fourteen days no petition ſhould be preſented againſt the return of Mr Tooke, he ſhould move to inquire into his eligibility to a ſeat in that Houſe.

Mr Tooke maintained on this occaſion a profound ſilence.

THANKS TO THE LATE SPEAKER.

Colonel Fullarton roſe, and moved "That the Thanks of this Houſe be expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt terms, to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, for the exemplary and diſtinguiſhed manner in which he performed the duties of Speaker during the whole period in which he has occupied the Chair of the Houſe of Commons: that he be aſſured, that the proofs which he had uniformly given of attachment to the Conſtitution, the ſteadineſs

dineſs with which he has maintained the Privileges and Dignity of this Houſe, the ability, integrity, and unremitting attention to Parliamentary buſineſs, which have ſo eminently marked the whole of his conduct, juſtly intitle him to our approbation, reſpect, and gratitude."

Mr Pitt and ſome other Members paid ſome high Compliments to Mr Addington, after which, the motion was carried unanimouſly.

SUPPLIES.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe to reſolve into a Committee of Supply,

Mr Harriſon oppoſed the Speaker leaving the chair. It appeared there was now no efficient Miniſtry, he could not therefore agree to vote away the public money. When the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him, delivered the meſſage juſt received from his Majeſty, he obſerved the Speaker called upon him by his own name, Mr Pitt, and not the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had a right therefore to ſuppoſe that he no longer held that office. If the Houſe voted money now, they knew not to whom they voted it. There was no perſon reſponſible.

Mr Pitt obſerved that the Houſe was not to be ſuppoſed to know any thing until his Majeſty had announced the new arrangements. To complete the financial plans he had in preparation, was a debt he owed to the country, and he would fulfil it.

Mr Weſtern alſo oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair. He declared he had no confidence in the new Adminiſtration. He was certain the country had no confidence in them.

Mr Whitbread ſaid, his Hon. Friend only propoſed the delaying the Committee of Supply for a few days, The Treaſury muſt be in a deplorable ſtate indeed, if the buſineſs of Government could not be carried on for a few days, without the vote of a Committee. There certainly was no reſponſible perſon at preſent. As a Member of the Houſe of Commons he had a right to ſay, let us ſee men who are to replace the preſent Adminiſtration; let us ſee who we are to truſt. But he by no means would wiſh that any thing he ſaid ſhould be conſidered as regretting that the preſent Miniſters were going out of office. For whatever reaſons they had reſigned, he rejoiced at the event.

Mr Pitt.—"At a time when a majority of ſeven-eighths of the Houſe, and nine-tenths of the people had manifeſted themſelves in favour of the Adminiſtration on the eve of its departure, and in the arrangement of which I formed a part, it would indeed be ſurpriſing if now, under circumſtances ſo preſſing, a minority of this Houſe, and of the Country, ſhould ſuppoſe it became them to perſuade the Houſe to deprive the Government, and the Country, of the uſual and neceſſary Supplies, upon no other ground than becauſe thoſe againſt whom they have levelled their attacks, are about to withdraw. Sir, of all modes that could have been propoſed, this is the laſt that I ſhould think could have been recommended, and one of the laſt by which I ſhould think the Hon. Gentleman would wiſh to abide. I feel it, Sir, to be my duty to ſtate, that the greateſt public inconvenience would ariſe from the delaying the neceſſary Supplies. Conſidering the period when Parliament has met, and the circumſtances which for ſome days have protracted the votes of the Houſe, it would be impoſſible for any Miniſtry to ſanction for any conſiderable time longer, the application of the Public Money without the expreſs approbation of this Houſe. I conſider it my duty not to relinquiſh the office I have the honour of holding, till I ſubmit to the Houſe my Ways and Means for the year. I am anxious, Sir, not to quit my office till I execute this debt to the Public.—But the Hon Gentleman tells us, that the Public do not yet know who are ſelected to be the reſponſible Miniſters; yet he inſinuates as if Miniſters actually kept out of the way. But I hope he will find that the perſon to whom he moſt probably alludes, will not be out of the way when his conduct comes to be inquired into, or ſtill more when he can have an opinion which he may think calculated to promote the welfare of his Country. But to whom, let me aſk, can reſponſibility at preſent be attached, but to thoſe perſons under whoſe Adminiſtration the charges of Government have been incurred? On this ground, then, there can be no foundation for the Hon. Gentleman's objection. But the Hon. Gentleman ſays, if he had reaſon to think the new Adminiſtration were to be formed upon different principles from the old, he ſhould feel no difficulty in voting for the Supplies. Let the

the candour of the Hon. Gentleman reflect how this argument will be received by the Houſe. The Houſe knows that the appointment of Miniſters reſts with the Crown, and thoſe who have been appointed have had the ſanction of its approbation. And yet the argument is, that were the Houſe to know, that ſuch a Government was likely to be appointed, as would be the reverſe of that which had obtained its approbation, it ought to place in it an almoſt unlimited confidence! What would this be doing, but to relinquiſh every thing which the Houſe had thought neceſſary to do for the public ſafety, and what ſeven eighths of the Houſe, and nine-tenths of the Community at large, had thought eſſential to the welfare of the Country? The Houſe knows that one reſpectable individual is about to take a diſtinguiſhed ſhare in the Adminiſtration of affairs; I mean, Sir, your predeceſſor in that Chair: One who, from three ſucceſſive Parliaments, has received teſtimonies of public approbation, and who has this very day received the warmeſt thanks of the Houſe, and, are we to call in queſtion the undoubted exerciſe of the Prerogative of the Crown, becauſe the manner in which he has hitherto exerciſed his important functions, has received the repeated approbation of the Houſe of Commons? I think, Sir, it is not poſſible that there can be a diviſion of ſentiment in the Houſe as to the propriety of going into a Committee of Supply."

Mr Nicholls ſaid, with reſpect to the New Adminiſtration, he ſhould give no opinion at preſent; certainly he was not diſpoſed to expreſs himſelf of them in terms at all diſreſpectful. He had heard that a Noble Lord, in another place, (Lord Holland) called the New Adminiſtration a weak and rickety Adminiſtration: he was not diſpoſed to think them weak or rickety, becauſe they had not the countenance of that Noble Lord. For his own part, he wiſhed to give them his confidence, and he had great hopes he ſhould be able to do ſo; if they ſet themſelves ſeriouſly to work to obtain Peace for the Country, they ſhould have his ſupport. He was aware, that under the preſent circumſtances they muſt make an inglorious Peace, but if they obtained the beſt they could, he would thank them for it. His reaſon for oppoſing the preſent Motion was this—he thought that the Houſe had a right to know what the Miniſter's objects and views were before they granted the Supply: and as no injury could happen to the country from a ſhort delay, he ſhould concur in the Motion. He could not help obſerving, that the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite was retiring from Adminiſtration under circumſtances by no means creditable to himſelf: he had not ſtated fairly the grounds upon which he withdrew, but was circulating reports tending to make the King odious to [*Here was a general cry of "Order! Order!"*]

Mr Pitt roſe to call the Hon. Gentleman to Order, as what he was ſtating had nothing to do with the queſtion before the Houſe. That Hon. Gentleman had no right to introduce the name of the Sovereign, particularly in an aſſertion that was totally deſtitute of foundation.

Mr Nicholls ſaid he conſidered himſelf not diſorderly; for he was merely ſtating the grounds upon which he thought the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman extremely reprehenſible.

Mr Pitt ſaid, the time would come when he could ſpeak more fully on this ſubject; until that time he truſted to the candour of the Houſe, and when they were fully explained, the inſinuation of the Hon. Gentleman would be found to be more unfounded.

Mr Dundas ſaid, there was ſomething rather ſingular, and not very reſpectful to the Houſe, in the mode of argument which the Gentlemen on the other ſide had adopted; for their cenſure was not confined to his Majeſty's Miniſters, but they had, without heſitation, reproached almoſt every one of thoſe meaſures to which Parliament for many years back had given its decided ſanction. With reſpect to the inveſtigation about which Gentlemen ſpoke, he would aſſure them, that for one, he never would ſhrink from inveſtigation, nor, he was ſure, would any of them with whom he had the honour to act. The motion before the Houſe was to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply, in order to provide thoſe means which would enable this country to contend againſt the hoſtile league that was formed againſt it; the point therefore was, whether all means of defence ſhould be abandoned, and all exertion ſhould ceaſe? it was upon that alone the Houſe had to decide.

That

That Hon. Gentleman had ſtated, that no Adminiſtration which ſucceeded to the preſent one, could be worſe than it had been! if the Hon. Gentleman was ſerious in that opinion, and would not have oppoſed granting Supplies to the preſent Adminiſtration if they remained in office, there certainly could be no reaſon for not granting them to an Adminiſtration who, according to his own account, might be better, but could not be worſe than the preſent one.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, if ever there was a time when the Houſe and the country were entitled to plain dealing, inſtead of juggling and evaſive conduct, it was at the preſent moſt important criſis. He was clearly of opinion, that his Hon. Friend was not, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſtated, out of order. He knew that his Majeſty's name was not to be introduced for the purpoſe of controuling or influencing the debate, but if a Member thought that Miniſters were acting in ſuch a manner as to bring diſcredit on his Majeſty's name, he conceived it to be perfectly conſiſtent with order for a Member to ſtate. If the Right Hon. Gentleman and his colleagues had left office upon fair, manly, and conſtitutional grounds, they would not have left the ſubject in doubt—they would have anxiouſly ſought an opportunity of explaining it fully to the Houſe. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, had not thought proper to give any ſatisfaction to the Houſe; he had, however, denied the truth of the rumours which were in circulation reſpecting the cauſes which led to the change in Adminiſtration. The charge which had been brought againſt Miniſters by his Hon. Friend, and in which he conceived him to be perfectly in order, was this, that Miniſters had left the country in a moſt dangerous ſituation, not becauſe they were out-voted in the Cabinet, nor becauſe they were outvoted in that Houſe, but becauſe there had been a denial on the part of the Sovereign to comply with the wiſhes of a majority of the Cabinet. The Right Hon. Gentleman had, however, promiſed, that at ſome future period he would be more explicit; he hoped he would take an early day for that purpoſe. His Hon. Friend had expreſſed his ſurprize, and he could not help concurring in opinion with him, that the Right Hon. Gentleman ſhould congratulate himſelf upon his leaving Office in ſuch an unintelligible manner, with the country in ſuch a dangerous ſtate, having almoſt the whole world for its enemy, after having expended 300,000,000l. of money, and having loſt 200,000 men. He believed the Houſe ſincerely repented the confidence they had repoſed in the Right Hon. Gentleman. He believed there was not a Gentleman on the other ſide of the Houſe, who did not ſincerely regret his having ſupported Miniſters, when they refuſed Bonaparte's offer to negociate—when afterwards they would not treat with M. Otto, on the pretence of the engagements with the Emperor; he believed there was not a Gentleman who did not lament that, when that obſtacle was taken away, by the Emperor's making peace, a freſh attempt had not been made to ſet on foot a Negociation.

Mr Pitt—"I have been accuſed of having refuſed to give the Houſe any explanation upon the ſubject of my reſignation. Sir, I did not decline giving the Houſe an explanation upon that ſubject; but it appears to me to be a new and not a very conſtitutional doctrine, that a man muſt not follow his ſenſe of duty—that a man muſt not, in compliance with the dictates of his conſcience, retire from office, without being bound to give to this Houſe and to the Public an account of all the circumſtances that weigh in his mind and influence his conduct.—I never, till now, Sir, heard it imputed to a man as a crime, that from a ſenſe of duty he gave up a great and arduous ſituation, which it was the greateſt object of his ambition to obtain, and which it was his firſt wiſh of his heart to fill during the continuance of the great and important ſtruggle in which this country is now engaged. With reſpect to the reſignation of myſelf, and of my Friends, I have no wiſh to diſguiſe from the Houſe, that we did feel it an incumbent duty upon us, to propoſe a meaſure on the part of Government, which, under the circumſtances of the Union ſo happily effected between the two countries, we thought of great public importance, and neceſſary to complete the benefits likely to reſult from that meaſure; that we felt this opinion ſo ſtrongly, that when we found circumſtances that rendered it impoſſible for us to propoſe it as a meaſure of Government, we equally felt it inconſiſtent

the candour of the Hon. Gentleman reflect how this argument will be received by the Houſe. The Houſe knows that the appointment of Miniſters reſts with the Crown, and thoſe who have been appointed have had the ſanction of its approbation. And yet the argument is, that were the Houſe to know, that ſuch a Government was likely to be appointed, as would be the reverſe of that which had obtained its approbation, it ought to place in it an almoſt unlimited confidence! What would this be doing, but to relinquiſh every thing which the Houſe had thought neceſſary to do for the public ſafety, and what ſeven eighths of the Houſe, and nine-tenths of the Community at large, had thought eſſential to the welfare of the Country? The Houſe knows that one reſpectable individual is about to take a diſtinguiſhed ſhare in the Adminiſtration of affairs; I mean, Sir, your predeceſſor in that Chair: One who, from three ſucceſſive Parliaments, has received teſtimonies of public approbation, and who has this very day received the warmeſt thanks of the Houſe, and, are we to call in queſtion the undoubted exerciſe of the Prerogative of the Crown, becauſe the manner in which he has hitherto exerciſed his important functions, has received the repeated approbation of the Houſe of Commons? I think, Sir, it is not poſſible that there can be a diviſion of ſentiment in the Houſe as to the propriety of going into a Committee of Supply."

Mr Nicholls ſaid, with reſpect to the New Adminiſtration, he ſhould give no opinion at preſent; certainly he was not diſpoſed to expreſs himſelf of them in terms at all diſreſpectful. He had heard that a Noble Lord, in another place, (Lord Holland) called the New Adminiſtration a weak and rickety Adminiſtration: he was not diſpoſed to think them weak or rickety, becauſe they had not the countenance of that Noble Lord. For his own part, he wiſhed to give them his confidence, and he had great hopes he ſhould be able to do ſo; if they ſet themſelves ſeriouſly to work to obtain Peace for the Country, they ſhould have his ſupport. He was aware, that under the preſent circumſtances they muſt make an inglorious Peace, but if they obtained the beſt they could, he would thank them for it. His reaſon for oppoſing the preſent Motion was this—he thought that the Houſe had a right to know what the Miniſter's objects and views were before they granted the Supply: and as no injury could happen to the country from a ſhort delay, he ſhould concur in the Motion. He could not help obſerving, that the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite was retiring from Adminiſtration under circumſtances by no means creditable to himſelf: he had not ſtated fairly the grounds upon which he withdrew, but was circulating reports tending to make the King odious to [*Here was a general cry of "Order! Order!"*]

Mr Pitt roſe to call the Hon. Gentleman to Order, as what he was ſtating had nothing to do with the queſtion before the Houſe. That Hon. Gentleman had no right to introduce the name of the Sovereign, particularly in an aſſertion that was totally deſtitute of foundation.

Mr Nicholls ſaid he conſidered himſelf not diſorderly; for he was merely ſtating the grounds upon which he thought the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman extremely reprehenſible.

Mr Pitt ſaid, the time would come when he could ſpeak more fully on this ſubject; until that time he truſted to the candour of the Houſe, and when they were fully explained, the inſinuation of the Hon. Gentleman would be found to be more unfounded.

Mr Dundas ſaid, there was ſomething rather ſingular, and not very reſpectful to the Houſe, in the mode of argument which the Gentlemen on the other ſide had adopted; for their cenſure was not confined to his Majeſty's Miniſters, but they had, without heſitation, reproached almoſt every one of thoſe meaſures to which Parliament for many years back had given its decided ſanction. With reſpect to the inveſtigation about which Gentlemen ſpoke, he would aſſure them, that for one, he never would ſhrink from inveſtigation, nor, he was ſure, would any of them with whom he had the honour to act. The motion before the Houſe was to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply, in order to provide thoſe means which would enable this country to contend againſt the hoſtile league that was formed againſt it; the point therefore was, whether all means of defence ſhould be abandoned, and all exertion ſhould ceaſe? it was upon that alone the Houſe had to decide.

That

That Hon. Gentleman had ſtated, that no Adminiſtration which ſucceeded to the preſent one, could be worſe than it had been! if the Hon. Gentleman was ſerious in that opinion, and would not have oppoſed granting Supplies to the preſent Adminiſtration if they remained in office, there certainly could be no reaſon for not granting them to an Adminiſtration who, according to his own account, might be better, but could not be worſe than the preſent one.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, if ever there was a time when the Houſe and the country were entitled to plain dealing, inſtead of juggling and evaſive conduct, it was at the preſent moſt important criſis. He was clearly of opinion, that his Hon. Friend was not, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſtated, out of order. He knew that his Majeſty's name was not to be introduced for the purpoſe of controuling or influencing the debate, but if a Member thought that Miniſters were acting in ſuch a manner as to bring diſcredit on his Majeſty's name, he conceived it to be perfectly conſiſtent with order for a Member to ſtate. If the Right Hon. Gentleman and his colleagues had left office upon fair, manly, and conſtitutional grounds, they would not have left the ſubject in doubt—they would have anxiouſly ſought an opportunity of explaining it fully to the Houſe. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, had not thought proper to give any ſatisfaction to the Houſe; he had, however, denied the truth of the rumours which were in circulation reſpecting the cauſes which led to the change in Adminiſtration. The charge which had been brought againſt Miniſters by his Hon. Friend, and in which he conceived him to be perfectly in order, was this, that Miniſters had left the country in a moſt dangerous ſituation, not becauſe they were out-voted in the Cabinet, nor becauſe they were out-voted in that Houſe, but becauſe there had been a denial on the part of the Sovereign to comply with the wiſhes of a majority of the Cabinet. The Right Hon. Gentleman had, however, promiſed, that at ſome future period he would be more explicit; he hoped he would take an early day for that purpoſe. His Hon. Friend had expreſſed his ſurprize, and he could not help concurring in opinion with him, that the Right Hon. Gentleman ſhould congratulate himſelf upon his leaving Office in ſuch an unintelligible manner, with the country in ſuch a dangerous ſtate, having almoſt the whole world for its enemy, after having expended 300,000,000l. of money, and having loſt 200,000 men. He believed the Houſe ſincerely repented the confidence they had repoſed in the Right Hon. Gentleman. He believed there was not a Gentleman on the other ſide of the Houſe, who did not ſincerely regret his having ſupported Miniſters, when they refuſed Bonaparte's offer to negociate—when afterwards they would not treat with M. Otto, on the pretence of the engagements with the Emperor; he believed there was not a Gentleman who did not lament that, when that obſtacle was taken away, by the Emperor's making peace, a freſh attempt had not been made to ſet on foot a Negociation.

Mr Pitt—"I have been accuſed of having refuſed to give the Houſe any explanation upon the ſubject of my reſignation. Sir, I did not decline giving the Houſe an explanation upon that ſubject; but it appears to me to be a new and not a very conſtitutional doctrine, that a man muſt not follow his ſenſe of duty—that a man muſt not, in compliance with the dictates of his conſcience, retire from office, without being bound to give to this Houſe and to the Public an account of all the circumſtances that weigh in his mind and influence his conduct.—I never, till now, Sir, heard it imputed to a man as a crime, that from a ſenſe of duty he gave up a great and arduous ſituation, which it was the greateſt object of his ambition to obtain, and which it was his firſt wiſh of his heart to fill during the continuance of the great and important ſtruggle in which this country is now engaged. With reſpect to the reſignation of myſelf, and of my Friends, I have no wiſh to diſguiſe from the Houſe, that we did feel it an incumbent duty upon us, to propoſe a meaſure on the part of Government, which, under the circumſtances of the Union ſo happily effected between the two countries, we thought of great public importance, and neceſſary to complete the benefits likely to reſult from that meaſure; that we felt this opinion ſo ſtrongly, that when we found circumſtances that rendered it impoſſible for us to propoſe it as a meaſure of Government, we equally felt it inconſiſtent

ſiſtent with our duty and our honour, any longer to remain a part of that Government. What may be the opinion of others, I know not, but I beg to have it underſtood to be a meaſure which, if I had remained in Government, I muſt have propoſed. What my conduct will be in a different ſtation, muſt be regulated by a mature and impartial review of all the caſe. I ſhall be governed (as it has always been the wiſh of my life to be) only by ſuch conſiderations as I think beſt tend to inſure the tranquillity, the ſtrength, and the happineſs of the Empire."

The motion for going into a Committee was then put and agreed to without a diviſion.

The Committee then voted for ten months, from the 26th of March 1801—135,000 ſeamen, including marines.

Mr Tierney expreſſed his ſurprize at the largeneſs of the number.

Mr Pitt was aſtoniſhed at any objection being made to the increaſe of our natural ſtrength, the Navy, when our enemies had increaſed, and new forces were wanted.

Mr Wyndham did not ſuppoſe that any difference of opinion would ariſe on the neceſſity of augmenting our Military Force in the preſent ſtate of the country. It would ſurely be wiſer to intruſt the defence of the country to an Army ſuperior in all the circumſtances of organization to the Militia.

The following reſolutions were then put and agreed to by the Committee:

That there ſhould be granted to his Majeſty the ſum of

2,230,471l. 19s. to defray the expence of 75,619 men employed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Guernſey, Jerſey, and Alderney, for the current year.

1,724,377l. 4d. for 72,829 men in the plantations.

549,935l. 19s. 6d. for 26,219 men in the Eaſt Indies.

380,000l. 9s. 2d. for recruiting ſervice for the Eaſt Indies.

672,248l. 13s. 5d. for recruiting and contingencies for the United Kingdom.

2,354,448l. 19s. 8d. for the militia and fencible infantry of the united kingdom.

303,391l. 4s. 5d. Foreign corps in the ſervice of Great Britain.

656,388l. 8s. 6d. Augmentation of regiments of the line.

The uſual ſums for half-pay Officers, Widows Penſions, &c. were ordered to be received to-morrow — Adjourned.

THE LOAN.

Yeſterday the Loan Contractors waited upon Mr Pitt, in Downing-ſtreet, to conclude the Bargain for the Loan, The biddings being the ſame from two Liſts, theſe were declared to be the Contractors, viz.

Sir Francis Baring; J. J. Angerſtein; J. Ayton; J. Battye; R. Shewell; B. Ellis.

Meſſrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co.; B. and A. Goldſmid; E. P. Salomons; Thelluſſons; George Ward; R. Aſſlabie.

The terms of Loan are,

125l. Conſols. } for every 100l. ſub-
50l. 15s. Reduced, } ſcription.

The amount of the Loan is 28,000,000l.

As ſoon as the terms of the Loan were known in the city Conſols experienced the following fluctuations: 56¾ 57 a 56 a 36½ ¼.

The Omnium began at 3 per cent. premium, but fell to 1 and 1¼.

LONDON—*Feb.* 18.

Diſpatches dated the 1ſt of January, have been received at the Admiralty from Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby. The expedition under their command had left Rhodes, and at the date of the advices, was within two days ſail of Egypt. The troops had been greatly refreſhed by touching at the Greek iſlands, and were in general in good health.

New Taxes.

Tea—10 per cent. on all above 2s. 6d. per lib. - - -	L.300,000
Paper—double the preſent duty, with a few exceptions, ſuch as Paper Hangings, &c. and an allowance of diſcount for Newſpapers, - - -	135,000
Printed Goods—additional duty of 2¼d. per yard, on all already paying 3¼d. - - -	140,000
Sugar—1s. 10d. cwt. the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to ceaſe, - - - - - - -	123,000
Timber—1s. 3d. of the preſent duties, - - - - - -	100,000
Pepper—3d. per lib. home conſumption, - - - - - -	8,000
Ditto exported, 6d. per lib.	92,000
Lead—20s. a ton, exported,	12,000
Train Oil—20s. a ton, - - -	12,000
Raiſins 1s. 6d. cwt. - - -	12,000

Poſt

Poſt-Office—An additional poſtage on Letters, in proportion to the diſtance—a duty on Letters ſent by the packets to Ireland—and the Penny Poſt doubled, - - -	L.150,000	
Stamp-Office—Additional duties on Notes of Hand, Bills of Exchange, and Deeds,	340,000	
Horſes—for pleaſure, where only one, 10s. - -	L.63,000	
On all above one, 20s.	73,000	
		136,000
Ditto, for huſbandry, 4s. -		170,000
		L.1,730,000
The ſum total of the ſupply for 1801, is - - -		L.41,485,173
Ways and Means, Leaving, as uſual, a ſurplus.		41,508,000

Paris papers are received to the 15th inſtant. They contain the treaty of peace between France, Auſtria, and the Germanic Empire, for which the Emperor anſwers. The principal articles are:—

The ceſſion of the Netherlands to France, and the country of Falkenſtein and the Frickthal.

Iſtria, Dalmatia, the Venetian Iſlands in the Adriatic, and Venice, are confirmed to the Emperor. The Briſgau is given up to the Duke of Modena.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany is to give up Tuſcany to the Infant Duke of Parma, and is to receive an indemnity in Germany. The Emperor conſents for the German Empire, that France ſhall poſſeſs all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, which formed part of the German Empire.—France gives up Duſſeldorf, Ehrenbreitſtein, Phillipſburgh, Caſſel, Kehl, and Old Briſac.—The German Princes, who have been diſpoſſeſſed of territories on the left bank, are to be indemnified on the right.—Holland, Switzerland, Liguria and the Ciſalpine, are included in the treaty. The treaty is to be ratified in 30 days from the 9th February.

EDINBURGH, *Feb.* 28.

The following is the amount of Collections made at the doors of the Churches and Meeting-houſes of this City, on the 12th inſt. (being the National Faſt,) for the behoof of the Charity Work-houſe.

St Andrew's Church	L.53	1	5
High Church - -	37	19	7
Tolbooth Church -	26	14	0
Lady Yeſter's Church	18	17	3
Tron Church - -	18	9	0
New North Church -	13	16	4¾
Old Grey Friar's Church	13	9	1½
College Church - -	8	7	1¾
New Grey Friar's Church,	7	18	6
Old Church - - -	7	4	10½
	L.205	17	3

Meeting Houſes.

New Epiſcopal Chapel	L.50	15	2¾
Charlotte Chapel, Mr Sandford - - -	42	8	0
Relief Congregation, Mr Struthers - - -	18	0	11¾
St George's Chapel, Mr Duncan - - -	17	9	9
Meſſ. Webſter & Allan's Chapel - - -	14	18	7½
Independent Meeting-houſe Chalmers's Cloſe -	13	10	3
Lady Glenorchie's Chapel	11	8	8½
Mr Peddie's Congregation, Briſto-ſtreet - -	9	17	3
Roman Catholic Chapels, per Mr Maxwell - -	9	0	3¾
Mr Hall's Congregation, Roſe Street - - -	8	0	0
Mr Thomſon's Congregation, St James's Place -	7	18	8
Baptiſt Congregation, Richmond Court - -	7	6	1¼
Skinner's Cloſe Chapel, Biſhop Abernethey Drummond	7	6	8¾
Circus Meeting - -	7	2	0
Independent Meeting-houſe, Candlemaker-Row -	4	10	6
Gaelic Chapel - -	2	16	6
Methodiſt's Meeting, Calton	2	2	0
Univerſaliſt Society -	1	10	0
Berean Congregation -	1	3	0¾
	237	3	5

Collections ſent after the Faſt Day.

The Hon. Lord Polkemmet	1	1	0
Robert Sinclair, Eſq. -	1	1	0
Total L.445..2..8	L.2	2	0

High Court of Juſticiary

Feb. 16. David Hunter, labourer at Bonnyrig, pariſh of Cockpen, and county of Edinburgh, was brought before the High Court of Juſticiary.—He was charged with the murder of Ann Blackie,

Blackie, reſidenter in the above pariſh, by diſcharging a loaded gun at her, near her own houſe, on the 14th of June 1799, of which wound ſhe ſoon after died:—But his Counſel had pleaded his being inſane, and conſequently not a proper object for trial. A doubt having ariſen as to the mode of trying the priſoner's inſanity, the Court ordered informations to be given in on this point, Whether this plea ſhould be tried by the Court, or remitted to a Jury, which was accordingly done. Their Lordſhips delivered their opinions at conſiderable length, and found that the plea of inſanity pleaded in bar of trial ought to be tried by the Court without the intervention of a Jury.

The Court then heard Counſel at great length, upon a very important point of the Law of Scotland, viz. Whether a perſon, by being preſent at a precognition, was diſqualified from being a witneſs on the trial for which ſuch precognition was taken. Their Lordſhips ordered informations on this point, to be given in on or before the 2d of March.

24. This day there were 344 bolls of Lothian Oatmeal in Edinburgh Market, which ſold at 43s. 42s. and 40s. 6d. per boll. Beſt retail price per peck, 2s. 8½d. Second, 2s. 7½. Third, 2s. 6d. There were alſo 190 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 30s. to 31s. per boll.

Lately was finiſhed, and ſet to work by M. Cunninghame, upon a principal pit at Stevenſtown Colliery, a Rotative Machine with double power, erected by Meſſrs. Bolton and Watt, Soho, London. It goes with ſuch eaſe and quickneſs, as to raiſe a hutch forty fathoms, in leſs than a minute, and with ſuch ſafety that the men immediately preferred it going down and up, to a gin. It does the work of ſix horſes in leſs than a third of the time, which is a great ſaving of horſe provender, ſo requiſite at preſent.

ST ANDREWS, *Feb.* 7.

Friday, the Profeſſors of the Univerſity of St Andrews met to decide upon the merits of the different Exerciſes given in by the candidates of the Philoſophy-College, for Mr Grey's premium of ten guineas. The Exerciſe given in by Mr William Chalmers, ſon of Mr Chalmers, the Town-Clerk of Dundee, was unanimouſly preferred, and the premium of conſequence adjudged to him;—a circumſtance very much to the credit of that young gentleman.

GREENOCK, *Feb.* 13.

Arrived on Tueſday, the Marina, Bog, from New York, in 32 days, with aſhes, flax-ſeed, cotton, ſtaves, and 694 barrels flour, 63 puncheons 7 barrels Indian corn meal. It was generally underſtood in the city, that Burr was to be Preſident, and Jefferſon to be Vice-Preſident of the States.

BIRTHS.

At London, the Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, a daughter.

At London, Lady Charlotte Lennox, a ſon.

Mrs Hay Drummond, wife of the Rev. Dr Hay Drummond, brother to the Earl of Kinnoul, a daughter.

Jan. 18. Mrs Robertſon, Ednam, a ſon.

21. Mrs Walker, Mellendean, a daughter.

—. Mrs Stewart, Stonefield, a ſon.

24. At Culduthel, near Inverneſs, Mrs Inglis, the Lady of George Inglis, Eſq. a daughter

27. At Phyſgall-houſe, Mrs Hathron Stewart, of Phyſgill, twins.

18. Mrs Fuller, wife of Dr Fuller, Berwick, a daughter.

29. Lady Ann Hope, a ſon.

Feb. 1. At Dalguiſe, Mrs Stewart of Dalguiſe, a ſon.

2. At Stevenſon houſe, Eaſt Lothian, the Lady of F. H. Sitwell, Eſq. a daughter.

—. Mrs Dundas of Blair, a ſon.

3. At Glaſgow, Mrs Cochran of Kirkfield, a ſon.

4 At Glaſgow, Mr Jeffray, wife of Dr Jeffray, a daughter.

9. At Greenock, Mrs Buchannan, wife of John Buchannan, Eſq. merchant, a daughter.

12. At Delvine Houſe, Mrs Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, a daughter.

13. At her houſe in George's Street, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a daughter.

27 At Edinburgh, the Lady of General Duff, a ſon.

25. At Melville-Caſtle, Mrs Dundas, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Mr George Bell, of Crutched-friar's, London, wine-merchant, to Miſs Coward, of Brixton Cauſeway.

At London, Captain Van Spengler, of his Majeſty's Dutch Navy, to Miſs Graham, eldeſt daughter of A. Graham, Eſq. late of Hatton-garden

At London, John Baillie, Eſq. Ordnance Store-keeper of Barbadoes, to Miſs De Viſme, only daughter of the late David De Viſme, Eſq.

At Kempley, George Robert Stoney, Eſq. Captain in the 22d regiment, to Miſs Ellis, only daughter of Major-Gen. Ellis.

At Glaſgow, Mr James Buchannan, merchant,

chant, to Miſs Helen M'Callum, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Daniel M'Callum, merchant.

Jan. 24. At Rogard, Sutherlandſhire, Mr Patrick Thomſon, writer in Tain, to Miſs Jeſſe Mackay, only daughter of the late Captain Robert Mackay of Blairich.

26. Charles Campbell of Leckuary, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Campbell, Eſcart.

—. At Muſſelburgh, by the Rev. Mr Smith, Mr Charles Grant, of St Peterſburgh, to Miſs Newton, daughter of the late Dr Newton of Liverpool.

—. At Greenock Mr William Harley, manufacturer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Janet Laird, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Laird, merchant, Greenock.

26. At Aberdeen, Thomas Cecil Grainger, of Bridge-houſe, Suſſex, to Miſs Euphemia Bannerman, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bennerman, Eſq.

Feb. 6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Patiſon, W. S. to Miſs Hill, daughter of Thomas Hill, Eſq. Architect.

—. At Edinburgh, Frances Carteret Scott, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms, Montego Bay, Jamaica, to Miſs Charlotte Elizabeth Cunninghame, eldeſt daughter of Colonel Cunninghame, Scots Brigade.

8. At Woodſide, George Harley Drummond, Eſq. of London, to Miſs Margaret Monro, daughter of Alexander Monro, Eſq. of Glaſgow.

14. At Edinburgh, Mr David Liſter, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Fernie, of Weſter Kilmux.

16. At Whatley, Sir J. C. Hippeſley, Bart. of Warfield Grove, to Mrs Hippeſley Coxe, relict of H. Hippeſley Coxe Eſq.

—. At Greenock, Mr John Mackenzie, jun. merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Mary Stewart, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Gerſham Stewart, Miniſter at Arran.

17 Mr George Dudgeon, merchant, Edinburgh, to Miſs Sleddall of Kendall, Weſtmoreland.

DEATHS

Jan. 19. 1800. At Montreal, George Sharp, Eſq. merchant.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Seine, Lieutenant Colin Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, ſecond ſon of the late Hector Mackenzie, Eſq. of Dingwall.

Oct. At Montego Bay, George Gordon, Eſq. of Kenmure, county of Cornwall, Jamaica, ſon to the deceaſed Mr John Gordon, late farmer at Pentland.

Nov. In Jamaica, after a long lingering illneſs, Mr Quintin Mitchell, a young man remarkable for his activity and attention to buſineſs.

—. At Jamaica, aged 18, Mr John Aird, midſhipman on board his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec.

Nov. 4. At Jamaica, Mr Joſ. Walkinſhaw, only ſon of the late Captain John Walkinſhaw, and grandſon of John Walkinſhaw, Eſq. late of Scotſtown.

7. At Kingſton, Jamaica, William Carmichael, Eſq. late of Glaſgow.

—. Mr John Walker, eldeſt ſon of David Walker, Eſq. of Fawfield, on the iſland of Jamaica, of the Yellow Fever.

Dec. 4. Mr Patrick Beatſon, Shipbuilder, Quebec.

9. Of a Nervous Fever, at Hallhead Eſtate, in the iſland of Jamaica, Mr William Kidd, ſurgeon.

18. At Spring-garden Eſtate, St Thomas's in the Eaſt, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 20 years, Mr George Leſlie, eldeſt ſon of Capt James Leſlie, late of the 15th regiment of foot.

19. At Liſbon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Matthew Trotter, jun. of Rothill, Northumberland.

At his Son-in-law's (the Rev. William Lens) in Bunhill-row, Moor-fields, in his 76th year, Mr John Simmons, ſtock-broker, great grandſon of Richard Pendril, preſerver and conductor of King Charles the Second, after his eſcape from Worceſter fight, 1651, who was honoured by that Monarch by the appellation of Truſty Dick.

At London, Mrs M'Taggart, wife of John M'Taggart, Eſq. Lawrence-Pountney-lane.

At Byker-Hill, near Newcaſtle, Captain William Hunter, youngeſt ſon of the late Mr Joſeph Hunter.

At Brentford, Alexander John Roſs, Captain-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Plymouth diviſion of Marines, and only ſon of the late Major Robert Roſs, of the Marines.

Captain Bennet, of the 1ſt Somerſet regiment. He was riding to Upway, to meet the hounds, fell from his horſe, and expired immediately. He has left a wife (ſiſter of Viſcount Galloway) and three children, to deplore his loſs.

At Kilmarnock, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs Hunter, relict of Baillie David Hunter.

At Irvine, Mr John Robinſon.

At the Manſe of Firth, Mrs Sinclair, relict of the late Mr James Sinclair, merchant, Stromneſs.

At Gateſide, near Paiſley, William Connell, Eſq. late of Hanover, Jamaica.

At Glaſgow, Geo. Buchanan, of Spittal, Eſq. Hanover pariſh, Jamaica.

At Hanton, in Orkney, Robert Moncrie, Eſq. of Honton, in the 80th year of his age.

1801. *Jan.* 4. James Fraſer, Eſq. of Pitcalzien, paſſenger on board the Dictator, Lovelace, from Berbice to Liverpool, which was wrecked on the coaſt of Ireland, when he

he and all on board, with the exception of three of the marines, unfortunately perifhed.

Jan. 11. Aged 86. Hector Crookfhanks, Schoolmafter of Skipnefs, Argyleſhire, fixty-fix years of whofe life was fpent in the ufeful profeſſion of an inſtructor of youth.

21. At Ternadrifh. Mrs Rofs wife of the Rev. Thomas Rofs, miniſter of Kilmanivaig.

22. At Edinburgh. Patrick Rigg, of Dounfield and Morton, Eſq.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr James Forbes.

—. At his houſe in Banff, Alexander Saunders, Eſq.

23. At Edinburgh, Miſs Rebecca Auſtin, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Adam Auſtin, Phyſician.

—. At Belville, George Duncan, Eſq. Comptroller of the Stamp-Duties for Scotland.

—. At Inverneſs, James Shaw, Eſq. of Waterniſh.

—. At Kilmarnock, Mr Allan Howie, farmer, in the 98th year of his age.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Suſanna Hay, ſpouſe of John Baxter, glazier.

24. At her houſe in Nicolſon's Street, Miſs Helena Fall, daughter of the deceaſed Mr George Fall, Writer to the Signet.

—. At Perth, the Rev. Mr James Garie, miniſter of the goſpel.

—. At the Manſe of Stenton, Eaſt Lothian, the Rev. Mr Alexander Davidſon, miniſter of Stenton, in the 70th year of his age.

25. At Inverneſs, James Shaw, Eſq. of Muirtown, agent for the Bank of Scotland.

—. At Newcaſtle, Mr Matthew Fadkin, butcher. He was butcher on board Lord Duncan's ſhip, the Venerable, and loſt his right hand in the glorious battle off Camperdown.

—. At the Manſe of Denny, the Rev. Thomas Fergus.

—. At Edinburgh Mr John Langlands, merchant.

26. At London, Major Hooke.

—. At Bowerhouſes, the Rev. Robert Cunninghame of Balgounie.

27. Aged 81. Mr George Houſhold, Sugar Baker in Glaſgow.

29. At Aird Lamont, Argyleſhire, Lady Amelia Lamont, in the 82d year of her age.

—. At Newry, Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr Lennox, titular Biſhop of Dromore.

—. At Peterhead, Mr James Dalgarno.

—. At Moffat, David Greig, Eſq. of Hallgreig.

30. At Glaſgow, Colonel James Campbell, late of the 42d regiment.

Jan. 31. At Hoſt, near Crieff, J. Murray, Eſq. Sheriff-Clerk of Perthſhire, aged 80 years.

—. At his houſe in George's Square, Alexander John Alexander, Eſq.

—. Mr John Young, cooper in Glaſgow, in the 88th year of his age.

Feb. 1. At Harehope, William Brown, Eſq. of Harehope.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Duff, ſpouſe of Mr Chriſtopher Moubray, Friendly Inſurance Office.

2. Hary Guthrie Robiſon, youngeſt ſon of Profeſſor Robiſon, in this Univerſity.

—. Mr Alexander Smith, writer in Cullen.

—. At London, Archibald Elliot, Eſq. of Birkhillſide.

3. At Edinburgh. Mrs Lumſdaine.

—. At the Manſe of Crawfordjohn, the Rev. William Millar, in the 82d year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry. He was a faithful paſtor, and a ſincere friend.

5. At Elgin, Mr Alexander Allan, writer.

—. At Rothes, Mrs Janet Grant, aged 89 years.

7. At Antrim, Ireland, Mrs Grahame, wife of Captain Grahame, Dumbarton Fencibles.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Spottiſwoode of Dunipace.

9. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Carr, wife of the Rev. William Holwell Carr of Menheniſt, Cornwall, and daughter of the late James Earl of Errol.

— At St Fort, Robert Stewart, Eſq. of Caſſleſtewart.

— At Kevock Mill, Mr Francis Dugan, Bleacher there.

12. Miſs Margaret Grahame, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Grahame, writer in Glaſgow.

13. At Inverek, Roddam Home, Eſq. of Logformacus, Rear Admiral of the Red.

14. At Inverueſs, William Inglis, Eſq. of Kings Mills.

—. At Dumfries, Miſs Jane Jackſon, daughter of Robert Jackſon, Eſq. Provoſt of Dumfries.

15. At London, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, wife of Sir George Douglas, daughter of the late, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Glaſgow.

17. At her houſe in Canongate, Mrs Iſabella Duthie, ſpouſe of the late Mr David White, merchant in Edinburgh.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Loch, wife of Mr James Mackay, ſenior, jeweller.

20. At Dundee, Miſs Anne Pitcairn, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed John Pitcairn, Eſq. late Provoſt of Dundee.

Erratum in our laſt. Page 3. col. 2. line 2. from bottom, *for* Subtract the given place, *read*, Subtract the longitude of the given place.